

FBIS

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NATURE, GOALS OF PACT MILITARY ALLIANCES

AU131315 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Brothers-in-Class, Brothers-in-Arms"]

[Text] As already reported, the planned joint command staff military exercise of the allied armies and navies under the codename "Soyuz-84" will be held in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the People's Republic of Hungary, the southwest areas of the Soviet Union, and the Black Sea in March 1984.

This military exercise will be carried out in connection with elaborating the problems of commanding troops and with the interaction of the supreme staffs of the allied armies and navies in waging joint combat operations. With this military exercise the fraternal socialist countries and their armies will write a new page in the splendid tradition of friendship and combat brotherhood. During the exercises, the conceptions of waging military operations and of joint leadership of the allied armed forces in conformity with the latest achievements of Marxist-Leninist military science will be further strengthened and the combat maturity of the commanders and the staffs tested.

Joint military exercises enrich the military skill of the allied armies and contribute to improving the organization of the joint action and command of the troops. The friendly relations among the soldiers of the allied armed forces are consolidated and their combat friendship, unity, mutual confidence, and respect are enhanced to a higher level.

The Warsaw Pact has proved from the start that it is a powerful alliance of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance called upon to defend the great cause of socialism and peace. Created in response to the imperialistic, aggressive NATO bloc, the Warsaw Pact is fundamentally different in its class nature and goals from the military alliances and blocs of the imperialist countries. Its peaceful and defensive nature is derived from the fact that it is an alliance among the socialist countries which has no aggressive goals and intentions and which is a reliable shield and mainstay of world peace and of the progressive development of mankind.

By strengthening unity and cohesion and developing fraternal cooperation in all spheres of life, the Marxist-Leninist parties, the governments, and the socialist countries keep in mind the necessity of improving their collective defense. This is particularly important now when -- because of the imperialist countries, primarily the United States -- the international situation has become complicated and further aggravated. Imperialism has declared a "new crusade" against the socialist community. It is energetically rearming itself, it has deployed intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, created new weapons systems, and prepared itself to use outer space for military purposes. In order to achieve their hegemonistic goals, the imperialists do not stop short of choosing methods that run from spying and diplomatic provocations to gross military intervention in the affairs of sovereign countries. The United States has most brazenly invaded the small island of Grenada, created tension in Nicaragua, and in front of the eyes of the entire world began an undeclared war of annihilation against the Lebanese people. This is just a part of Washington's shameful policy.

Rallied around the Soviet Army, the socialist armed forces are a reliable stronghold of peace and security of our peoples. And as is known, the strengthening of peace and security is the most important prerequisite for successfully implementing the policy of the fraternal parties aimed at stabilizing the prosperity of their peoples.

The present struggle for peace is a struggle for the future of our planet. The countries of the socialist community are doing everything possible to preserve peace. Evidence of this are the proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact members and in the numerous initiatives at the international forums, and the declarations, speeches, and interviews of the Soviet party and state leaders. The Warsaw Pact countries can resist with full justification the aggressive plans of imperialism, increase their vigilance, and undertake decisive measures to strengthen their defensive power.

The "Soyuz-84" military exercise will again show how the soldiers of the socialist countries, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, impement the Leninist behest for a collective defense of the socialist community. A number of joint military exercises of the allied armies have been held in the past few years. An operational-strategic exercise under the code name "Shield-82" was held in Bulgaria in the autumn of 1982. All these military exercises have clearly and convincingly confirmed the high combat readiness of the armed forces of the socialist defensive alliance and the reliability of their combat technology. They also showed the high skill of the personnel, commanders, and staffs.

There is no doubt that the "Soyuz-84" military exercise will be a further manifestation of the unbreakable friendship of the soldiers of the fraternal armies and parade evidence of their high skill. By acting in the spirit of socialist internationalism and combat fraternity, they will have the opportunity to know each other better and to further strengthen their unity and cohesion.

Those participating in the military exercise will meet the Bulgarian people. This will allow the soldiers of the allied armies to better acquaint themselves with the working people of our socialist motherland, with our successes in building a developed socialist society, with the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress which the Bulgarian people are successfully fulfilling, and with the people's readiness to worthily commemorate the national party conference. Hospitable Bulgaria and the diligent Bulgarian people are welcoming the soldiers of the allied armies as loyal friends and combat comrades. At festive meetings, at talks with working collectives and with local people there will again exist an atmosphere of friendship, cohesion, and unity in the interests and goals of the Bulgarian people with the soldiers of the fraternal armies in the same way as during "Shield-82" military exercise. Flesh of the flesh of their peoples, the soldiers of the allied armies are reliable defenders of the interests and achievements of the working people. "Our Soviet brothers and the peoples of the socialist countries," Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, "can be sure that under all circumstances and pressures and under all possible hardships, socialist Bulgaria will be steadily loyal to our common and great destiny as builders and defenders of the new world."

The Bulgarian soldiers are well aware of their role and responsibility for further strengthening the defensive power of the socialist community. In close alliance with the legendary and invincible Soviet Army and with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, and equipped with high political awareness and ideological erudition, they will further improve their military skill and combat experience. They will also increase their revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness.

The "Soyuz-84" military exercise is in full harmony with the steady striving of the socialist countries to strengthen peace and security in Europe and in the world.

CSSR MBFR ENVOY BLAMES WEST FOR LACK OF RESULTS

LD131803 Prague CTK in English 1651 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna (CTK correspondent) -- In the course of the talks here on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the socialist countries have been exerting enormous efforts to avert war, to strengthen stability, security and peace in Europe and to improve the tense international atmosphere, the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation said here.

Before the start of the 32nd round of the troop cuts talks on Friday, he said that in contrast to the Warsaw Treaty countries, NATO states stuck to their rigid, inflexible and non-constructive course, and moreover set in motion an armament spiral and by deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles exposed the Warsaw Treaty countries to a qualitatively new threat.

The spokesman pointed out that last January, the Warsaw Treaty states proposed in the political declaration issued by the Political Consultative Committee at its session in Prague that the first concrete step be taken -- reduction of parts of Soviet and U.S. forces and equipment on the basis of mutual examples.

In the spring, they put forward a package of proposals making it possible to bypass the main barrier, deliberately erected by the West, i.e. the question of numerical strength, and thus avoid protracted and fruitless disputes about levels, the Czechoslovak spokesman said.

Last summer, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation submitted on behalf of the socialist countries, direct participants in the talks, a comprehensive and balanced agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments, with exactly formulated obligations of the direct participants to reduce within three years ground forces to the same collective levels. This proposal took into account the stands of both the East and the West.

In the last round in the autumn, the socialist countries responded constructively and patiently to the demands of the Western countries with regard to control measures, the spokesman said.

This contrasted sharply with the stand of the West which left the socialist countries' proposals unanswered. In NATO capitals, especially Washington, there is evidently lack of political will to reach an agreement in Vienna. This was obvious also from the tactic of delays and taking details from the context of the proposals of the socialist countries, in a bid to win unilateral advantages at the expense of the security of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It is the wish of the socialist countries that the West finally advances in this round of the talks from declarations to concrete deeds, the spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation said.

GDR'S LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

DW131523 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Guenther Leuschner commentary via telephone from Stockholm]

[Text] It seems as though the Swedish winter is saying goodbye, the sun is warming us up a bit again, and the snow is beginning to melt. At least this is what has changed during my 4-week absence.

What about the conference of the 35 CSCE states? While not everything, many things still remind us of February. The basic differences remain between the socialist states and NATO countries about what must be done to eliminate mistrust and create trust again. Although it is not denied in the West that nuclear confrontation is the main danger for Europe, everything is avoided there which could reduce this main danger.

Such negotiation issues as renunciation of force, a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons, or nuclear-free zones seem to be issues which NATO is as afraid of as the devil is of holy water. Military actions, maneuvers, troop movements, and whatever else should be limited or reduced remain a taboo. This is how it was 1 month ago, and this is how it is today. NATO's own proposals ignore all the significant dangers, and they want to ignore the proposals and security interests of others as much as possible.

Is there nothing new at all in Stockholm? Well, there are some signs with regard to a dialogue. What was to be expected has taken place. The socialist proposals were gotten around just by ignoring them. However, so far the preparedness of some Western states for a dialogue has been exhausted in the search for arguments against negotiating really significant measures to build confidence here in Stockholm. This is being done by trying to delegate them to other negotiating tables, such as Vienna or Geneva, or to places where no negotiations are taking place at present. This is neither creative, nor conducive to the work here.

Naturally, it was something new when the neutral and nonaligned countries submitted their own proposals last Friday. This took longer than was actually expected. Two reasons were suggested for this. One was said to be rather massive attempts by Washington to ensure that these proposals did not differ very much from those of NATO. The second reason probably is that the neutrals do not have identical views on all security policy problems and that they thus had to look for a compromise among themselves. This compromise is now on the table, and it is being stressed repeatedly that in no way is it to be considered an attempt to mediate between the positions of socialist countries and NATO.

In their document, the neutrals proceed from the assumption that one ought to take qualitatively new steps toward building confidence. This includes limiting military activities and promoting subsequent disarmament negotiations. They propose a 12-point catalogue on the announcement and limitation of military activities. Ceiling regarding the participation of troops in all kinds of maneuvers are to be outlined, and limitations in the actions of military units in certain areas yet to be outlined are to take place. Moreover, the neutrals expressly refer to the renunciation of force, for which they advocate support in an adequate form. At the same time, they support the discussion of other measures which could reduce the danger of military confrontation. Support for the renunciation of force and the proposed reduction of military activities are probably points of the proposal which will hardly find favor with some NATO states.

On the other hand, the socialist countries probably wish that several items in this document had more concrete shape. In diplomatic circles it can be heard from neutral countries that they still support their own earlier proposals such as the creation of nuclear-free zones, but that these were not included so as not to further hinder the negotiations which were complicated to begin with.

Be that as it may, there are now three viewpoints on the negotiating table which differ from each other, in many ways. This need not be an insurmountable obstacle to further consultations if each of the 35 participants agrees that this conference would only make sense if the results really reduced the danger of a nuclear war on our continent.

EAST BERLIN RADIO REVIEWS DISARMAMENT ISSUES

OW131505 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Albert Reiss weekly international review]

[Text] I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that there has been movement in international politics. If this is a trend rather than a temporary phenomenon, we can be satisfied because it is pleasant to note that this is happening at a time when U.S. policy is threatening to lead to a freeze in positions. However, we should also be aware that movement does not mean that everything is heading in the right direction, although there is the possibility of getting there.

The concrete problem is as follows: The stockpiling of nuclear weapons has created a situation that threatens peace as never before. Last November, the United States began deploying additional nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Washington and the forces supporting it have thereby additionally aggravated the situation. The main problem for all those who are working to safeguard peace is not primarily how to restore the military balance that was disrupted as a result of the deployment process initiated in Western Europe. This restoration is underway. The main problem is rather how to lead the world out of a situation that we did not want. This means that the world requires political initiatives that will lead developments back to the road of detente. To put it bluntly, some circles in the West must stop using the word detente as a sort of term of political abuse. Therefore, political initiatives are required to bring about a change in the international situation.

There has been a lot of comment on the speech by CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko -- some of it wise and some of it less than wise. No one ignored the offer in the speech that (?could be called) an opening. If it is any consolation to call this fact new, (?let it be called so). However, this offer is only an expression of a constant in Soviet foreign policy which has always tried to find possibilities for breakthroughs favoring international detente.

I think Konstantin Chernenko's proposal means that a ban on chemical weapons could lead to a change in the international situation. Experts compare the effect of chemical weapons with that of nuclear weapons. Banning them would in itself be an extremely great achievement. However, in the present situation where the United States is blocking important negotiations, has broken off some contacts with the Soviet Union, has done everything in its power to make embargoes and sanctions against the socialist countries the main instrument of its policy, and in particular has been pursuing foreign policy as military policy -- in such a situation, an agreement banning chemical weapons would play a role which would go far beyond the subject matter of the treaty and could become a model for dealing with nuclear weapons. In other words, it is very possible to ban these weapons too. Briefly, it could provide the leverage to set other things in motion. That is what I meant when I said earlier that there has been some movement in international politics.

The United States should finally react to this and the other proposals from the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries -- proposals that have been on the table for a long time now. We have repeatedly asked, and will continue to do so, what it is that is preventing the present Washington administration from also renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons as the Soviet Union did long ago. What is preventing NATO from responding positively to the Warsaw Pact proposal on the mutual renunciation of military force? What is preventing NATO from taking a constructive approach to the Warsaw Pact's latest proposal -- which is actually not so new on the subject -- on the reduction of military expenditures?

It is nonsense to say that the criteria necessary to examine expenditures cannot be compared. Statisticians on both sides will certainly be able through businesslike cooperation to establish criteria acceptable and valid for both sides. There only has to be a willingness to do this.

The United States should consider that fact instead of giving propaganda speeches with demagogic invitations to the USSR to return to the Geneva negotiating table. In view of the current state of affairs, what would the topic for discussion be? It is well known that the United States began deploying its intermediate-range missiles in West Europe during the negotiations for which the Soviet Union never set a deadline. In addition, it is impossible to negotiate on the reduction of nuclear weapons -- that was the issue at the Geneva negotiations -- while at the same time increasing their number. That would be deceiving the world.

However, since we are on the subject, the Soviet Union is ready to resume these negotiations -- it has stated its readiness not only once, but repeatedly -- if the United States and NATO return to the situation before deployment, in other words, if they discontinue deployment and take those weapons that are already deployed back to their country of origin. In view of the present level of deployment, this is still possible.

It is totally irrelevant to say that initiatives for negotiations must come from Moscow. Nobody needs to ask Moscow to do anything for detente. Proposals and initiatives from the Soviet Union are already at hand, and it is time for the United States to respond to them. However, things like the discovery by Under Secretary of Defense Richard Delauer that the USSR allegedly has a 10-year lead in antimissile weapons do not serve the cause. This reminds us of that alleged missile gap that was discovered in 1970 and provided the pretext for the first wave of U.S. missile armaments. Later on it was admitted that this gap did not exist. Then the term counterarmament was used with the intention of pushing through NATO's decision on missiles, and now we have this latest discovery. Will everything start all over again?

Let us briefly deal with U.S. domestic policy. This year the U.S. President will be elected. The current President, 73-year-old Ronald Reagan, will again run for the Republican Party. For the Democrats, who originally had eight politicians running, the campaign is concentrating on two candidates -- Gary Hart and Walter Mondale. Tomorrow there will be nine Democratic primaries, and then possibly only these two will be running for the elections. The final decision will be made in July at the Democratic Party convention.

Senator Hart is the big surprise. In the primaries he has won a much larger majority than former Vice President Mondale, who was considered to be the favorite of the Democrats. Some analyses view Gary Hart's success as a result of an alleged trend among Democratic voters and supporters toward a great change in U.S. policy. As desirable as this may be, we will have to wait and see what happens.

People also say that Gary Hart was an outsider, and therefore his success was so amazing. That would confirm the thesis of the desire for a change. However, tomorrow will be a day of great importance for the Democrats, and the problem is how the essentially conservative Democrats in the southern states (?will vote). By this way, Senator Gary Hart is not a total outsider, because he is one of the initiators of the freeze movement in Congress. This movement is one of the more pleasant phenomena in U.S. politics in recent years.

A few words on the situation in the Middle East. We must be cautious in assessing it. In the Middle East there are still unpredictable factors which are attributable to the policy of Israel and the United States. However, the fact that a treaty imposed upon Lebanon by the Israeli aggressor was annulled by the Lebanese president represents a failure for Washington and Tel Aviv, on the one hand, and creates a condition for the Lausanne reconciliation conference of Lebanese political forces, on the other. Direct U.S. interference in Lebanon, which was possible as a result of its military presence in the country, has been hindered. The U.S. fleet, however, continues to sail off the Lebanese coast.

Against this background, the working visit to Syria by Geydar Aliyev, first deputy premier and CPSU Politburo member, is of increasing importance because despite the volatile political situation in the Middle East, Soviet-Syrian cooperation has always proved to be a factor of stability. At a dinner given in his honor by 'Abd Al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the Soviet statesman explained what the Soviet Union supports: first, an end to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Middle East countries; second, peace, which requires a just settlement of the Middle East conflict; and third, the possibility for the Palestinian Arab people, under the leadership of the PLO as their only legitimate representative, to establish an independent sovereign state.

ECONOMIC SESSION WITH BRITISH DELEGATION OPENS

AU131317 Sofia BTA in English 1233 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- The 12th session of the Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Bulgaria and Great Britain opened here today. The Bulgarian part of the commission is headed by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade, while that of Great Britain -- by Mr Peter Corly, assistance state secretary at the ministry of trade and industry.

The session will discuss the development of bilateral trade, industrial cooperation and techno-scientific cooperation between British firms and Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations. Measures are to be outlined for the promotion of cooperation in the food industry, in the light industry, in chemistry and in other economic spheres.

It was stressed at today's session that recent years have seen a favourable development in trade and economic relations between the two countries. The need was emphasized at the session of mutual efforts aimed at their further expansion.

FLN-BCP COMMUNIQUE ON WORLD, BILATERAL ISSUES

AU122114 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Mar 84 p 8

["Communique on the Talks Between Delegations of the BCP and the National Liberation Front of Algeria"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria [FLN], a delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Algeria 3-8 March 1984.

During this visit, the BCP delegation was received by Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the Politburo and head [otgovornik] of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat. The Bulgarian delegation also met Bachir Khaldoun, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee and head of the Information Department, and Mohamed Djeghaba, head of the Supreme Council of Youth and member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat.

The BCP delegation visited Annaba and Gelma Provinces where it inspected some economic projects and was acquainted with the work of low echelon organizations of the FLN. The BCP delegation held talks with an FLN delegation, headed by Abderazak Boukhara, head of the International Relations Department of the FLN Central Committee. During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two delegations briefed each other on the tasks the two parties are coping with at present and discussed certain topical problems of the international situation, as well as the prospects of the further development of relations between the BCP and the FLN.

The Algerian delegation reported on the activities of the FLN, on the results of the Fifth FLN Congress, and on the tasks facing the FLN leaders in the socioeconomic sector. The FLN delegation stressed the importance of the different stages through which the Algerian revolution had passed in national development and in building a socialist society under FLN leadership. The Algerian delegation briefed the Bulgarian side on the international activities of the FLN at the service of freedom and independence and at the service of peace and cooperation among peoples.

The BCP delegation expressed its high appreciation of the profound socioeconomic changes implemented by the Algerian people under the leadership of the FLN along the path of socialist development they have chosen, and for the anti-imperialist foreign policy conducted by Algeria, as well as for its positive contribution to the Nonaligned Movement, to Africa, and to the Arab world.

The representatives of the BCP reported on the work of their party and the entire Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the ensuing BCP Central Committee plenums, so that they may worthily prepare for the national party conference dealing with production quality. The BCP delegation also reported on the foreign policy conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The FLN delegation expressed its high appreciation of the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in building a developed socialist society, as well as of the peaceloving and constructive foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the further development of good-neighborly relations and at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and at the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

The delegations of the BCP and of the FLN reviewed the international situation in detail and stated that this situation continues to be tense and increasingly complicated because of the aggressive policy of imperialism, which exerts permanent pressure on and intervenes in the domestic affairs of the peoples, increases its attempts to introduce destabilization, and keeps up the hotbeds of tension by expanding its military interference. This aggressive character threatens to produce a nuclear conflict likely to jeopardize the very existence of mankind.

The two delegations expressed their opinion that the arms race not only intensifies international tension, but also causes important damages to the peoples' economic and social development. They stressed the necessity of widely mobilizing the progressive, democratic, and peaceloving forces for the preservation of peace, security, and independence of the peoples.

The two sides stressed the necessity of intensifying their efforts to achieve general and full disarmament, for the democratization of international relations, for mutually advantageous cooperation among all peoples, and for international detente.

Having reasserted that European security is linked to security in the Mediterranean, the two sides pointed out the necessity of working for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of foreign bases.

In reviewing the Middle East situation, the two delegations expressed their serious concern at the exacerbation of tension as a result of the aggressive policy of the Zionist regime in Israel and as a result of the imperialist forces that are supporting this regime. The two sides confirmed their conviction that the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem must be based on the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and on their irrevocable right to establish their own independent state. The two sides expressed themselves in favor of a prompt and full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and following this date, and they once more confirmed the necessity of the participation of the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- in the settlement of the Middle East problem on a basis of equal rights and with the participation of all interested sides.

The two sides expressed themselves in favor of convening an international conference on the Middle East for the achievement of a comprehensive and just settlement with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. Having discussed the situation in Lebanon and its dangerous consequences for the countries of the area, the two delegations once more denounced the imperialist and Zionist aggression against the Lebanese people and the threats directed against the Syrian Arab Republic.

Having confirmed their wholehearted solidarity with the progressive-patriotic forces of the Lebanese people for the preservation of national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, the two sides welcomed the rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli treaty of 17 May 1983. The representatives of the FLN and the BCP stressed that the cohesion and unity of action between the anti-imperialist forces within the Arab world and the consolidation of their relations with the progressive and peaceloving forces, especially with the socialist countries, will contribute to the success of the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The participants in the talks, deeply concerned at the perpetuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, called upon both sides to put an end to hostile actions in the interest of their own peoples and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

In reviewing the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed their serious concern over the neocolonialist actions and the strategy of imperialism, which is striving to paralyze the struggle of the national liberation movements, as well as to destabilize the African countries and to prevent their development. The two delegations once more confirmed their solidarity with the national liberation movement of and struggle of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa, under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization and the African National Congress. The two sides unmasked the maneuvers of imperialism aimed at forcing neocolonial solutions on the Namibian problem and impending the application of Resolution No 435 adopted by the UN Security Council.

Seriously concerned about the situation in northwest Africa, the two sides declared themselves in favor of settling the problem of the Western Sahara in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the UN and the OAU, more particularly as regards the resolution adopted at the 19th summit conference of the OAU, as well as in conformity with the recommendations of the Nonaligned Movement regarding the implementation of the right of self-determination granted to the people of Western Sahara.

The two delegations expressed their concern at the development of the situation in Latin America and in the Caribbean zone, which is characterized by a new increase of tension, caused by the direct interference of imperialism. The two sides denounced the U.S. intervention in Grenada and expressed their full solidarity with the struggles waged by the peoples of El Salvador, Chile, Nicaragua, and other Latin American countries against the infiltration of imperialism, dictatorship, and fascist oligarchies.

The two sides expressed their opinion that the present international situation demands an intensification of efforts to rally the front of progressive, anti-imperialist forces. The two sides highly appreciate the role and importance of the Nonaligned Movement and of its positive role played in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for the establishment of a just, new international economic order, as well as for strengthening universal peace.

In closing their talks, the two delegates acknowledged the decisive importance of the relations between the BCP and the FLN for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria. It was noted with satisfaction that the successful development of relations between the two sides and the existence of broad opportunities for their further consolidation and expansion in conformity with the agreements achieved between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN.

A cooperation protocol between the BCP and the FLN was signed for the 1984-85 period during the visit of the BCP delegation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION LEADER

AU131224 Sofia BTA in English 1216 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA) -- The Secretary General of the BCP CC and State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov, received today the Deputy Secretary General of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Mr Fisseha Desta.

Mr Fisseha Desta extended a personal message to Mr Todor Zhivkov from Mr Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the feelings of solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Ethiopian people, who on the eve of the foundation of the vanguard party of the working people of Ethiopia are successfully opposing the recently growing provocations of imperialism and the reactionary forces.

The upward development of the friendly ties between the Bulgarian and the Ethiopian people, between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the COPWE, between Bulgaria and Ethiopia was stressed with satisfaction.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN LUXEMBOURG

AU140741 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0400 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Political consultations between delegations of the Bulgarian and Luxembourg Ministries of Foreign Affairs have been held in Luxembourg. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Luxembourg side by Jean Wagner, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two delegations exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation, devoting particular attention to European peace and security as highlighted by the socialist countries' proposals. The two delegations also discussed the state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations. It was established that they have successfully developed, expanded, and deepened these relations with further initiatives. At the same time, it was emphasized at the talks that useful contacts in all spheres -- political, economic, and cultural -- should continue to expand.

Lyuben Gotsev also met with Paul Helminger, state secretary of foreign affairs, foreign trade, and economy.

USSR SOLDIERS ARRIVE FOR JOINT COMMAND EXERCISES

AU130935 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 March 84 pp 1-2

[Captain Georgi Vasilev report: "Happy Meetings of Friendship"]

[Text] N-Garrison (per telephone from our special correspondent) -- The March sun has finally started shining on and smiling at us. It almost seems that it has come out to greet the soldiers of the glorious Soviet Army who continue to arrive to participate in the planned joint command staff exercise.

The singing birds are trying to compete with the brass instruments of the military band. Soldiers and commanders as well as representatives of the public are impatiently and happily awaiting the arrival of the train.

Captain Vladimir Alekseyevich Kolmakov is in Bulgaria for the first time -- this is his second day. However, he does not conceal his admiration for the Bulgarian soldiers. He expresses his impressions in precise and concise terms: "Excellent specialists, wonderful people with good and sympathetic hearts!" During a night march in heavy snow and storm, Captain Kiro Kolev and his subordinates came to the rescue of the Soviet comrades.

Among those welcoming the newly-arrived Soviet soldiers are Lieutenant Anatoliy Sergeyevich Isaev, Captain Dimitur Terziev, Lieutenant Stanislav Stanislavovich Arenchikhin, and Sergeant Vaisl Ivanov. They are standing side by side. The conversation is an animated and cordial one among real friends. Beginning with questions of military service, they suddenly start talking about wheat and grapes, about the complicated and explosive international situation, and about economic and cultural subjects. Soldiers from both fraternal armies are talking to each other; they are people born in the Baltic, in Sofia, in Sverdlovsk, Stara Zagora, Kuban, Aytos, or the Urals -- but the problems are common and there is mutual interest in each other. Officer Leonid Sergeyevich Sopov, Officer Lyubomir Khristov, and Senior Lieutenant Gino Ginov are discussing the forthcoming joint operations. So far, everything is proceeding according to plan with high state organization and discipline. Soviet soldiers -- Junior Sergeants Mikhayl Shmat and Evgeniy Poletaev and Privates Kostryukov, Vorobev, and Robashev have all manifested manly courage and strong will during the last 24 hours. One Soviet officer comes from Siberia and has his own Siberian saying about the character of true Siberians: "People who are not afraid of the cold but who do not dislike the heat either." As a confirmation of this the warm March sun is shining and is reflected in the laughing eyes of the officers.

When the platoon stops at the station, accompanied by the band playing the "Warszawianka," the Bulgarian soldiers standing in double file greet their brothers in class and arms with a hearty "Welcome." The red carnations pass from one strong hand to another, smiles are exchanged -- friends and soldiers are greeting each other.

A short greeting address and cordial handshakes follow, this being an expression of the soldierly friendship and unity of the armies and peoples of the great Soviet country and of our motherland. Two outstanding soldiers in combat and political training -- Junior Sergeants Petur Nedelev and Mikhayl Shmat -- are getting acquainted.

Once again on Bulgarian soil old friends are meeting again -- Officer Chuev, Officer Lyubomir Khristov, Captain Shturmak, and Warrant Officer Osmanov. As during the "Shield-82" exercise, today they are again fulfilling the tasks assigned to them in ensuring reliable and constant leadership and mutual cooperation in operations. Lieutenant Colonel Chuev -- the platoon commander -- is expressing satisfaction at the welcoming ceremony and at the fact that he is among friends again.

"Two years ago the joint work with the Bulgarian soldiers was precise and accurate and was characterized by mutual understanding and help. It will be even better now. We have already worked together."

The most impatient ones seem to be Private Grigoriy Pavlischuk and Private Plamen Krustev. They have already exchanged addresses. Plamen was in Perm last year and is eager to share his impressions with his new friend. Grigoryi has something to tell as well. His grandfather is a veteran from the Great Fatherland War. He fought in Belorussia and the Ukraine; he brought freedom to Bulgaria.

These are meetings of friendship, meetings of combat brotherhood. Difficult and responsible tests for the soldiers' knowledge and skill, for their manly courage and strong will are awaiting them. The soldiers will be facing specific tasks. They are confidently marching forward toward their implementation.

CTK STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. PERSIAN GULF MOVES

LD131748 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia categorically condemns the one-sided, arbitrary action of the United States in the Persian Gulf as unjustified and unlawful, and stresses that the U.S. Government will bear full responsibility for all consequences of the fact, a CTK statement said today on the special rules for flights of civilian planes and for shipping on the open sea in the gulf, announced by the United States.

The statement said that U.S. demonstrations of military strength in the Persian Gulf have dangerously aggravated the tense situation in the region, and pose a threat to peace and international security. The U.S. Government has concentrated in the gulf dozens of warships to show that its doctrine of "spheres of U.S. vital interests" applies also in this area. The Czechoslovak news agency has been authorized to declare that the U.S. measures are at variance with the generally recognized norms of international law, especially the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Open Seas and the 1944 Chicago Agreement on International Civil Aviation. By its step, the U.S. Administration again demonstrated its aggressive and expansionist intentions in the area and showed contempt for obligations under international law.

The CTK statement said that the measures adopted by the United States allegedly to secure free shipping in fact grossly interfere with the rights of states to use sea lanes and air routes in the Persian Gulf, and can have unforeseeable international consequences. It is an attempt to dictate to states the will of American imperialism arrogating to itself the right to control the seas and the air space in an area many thousand kilometres from U.S. borders. The United States even resorts to threats that it will use military force against those who will not respect the "measures," the statement said, adding that the provocative activity of U.S. warships and planes in the gulf threaten that the conflict will extend and that there will be new interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of the states in the region. One of the fundamental prerequisites for lessening the tension is the withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces from the gulf.

PURPOSE, RESULTS OF SOVIET-PRC TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD120954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] The fourth round of Soviet-Chinese political talks opens in Moscow today. Stefan Babiak, our resident correspondent in Moscow, has this to say about these talks:

The purpose of these political talks, held alternatively in Moscow and Beijing, is to examine the possibilities for overcoming obstacles which hinder the development of Soviet-Chinese relations. No fundamental progress has been achieved at the talks thus far, particularly due to the fact that China has been making demands which the Soviet Union cannot accept. The reason is that they concern third countries, be it Afghanistan, Vietnam, or Kampuchea. It is, however, necessary to add that differing political views on a number of political issues have not frozen the development of Soviet-Chinese relations, which have recorded a considerable step forward, especially during the past 2 years. Exchange of goods is growing dynamically, economic ties are being improved, and contacts in the field of culture, sports and tourism are gradually being restored. Calm has also prevailed on the Soviet-Chinese border where border trade has gradually begun to expand. The Soviet Union has been patiently and persistently striving for a return to good relations with China. Obstacles still hampering this are not regarded in Moscow as insurmountable, and this is why they are looking to the future with realistic optimism.

HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN PRAGUE

Strougal, Havlin Addresses

LD121902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] The topical tasks of higher education in ensuring the conclusions of the eighth and ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system were on the agenda of a conference of party, educational, trade union, and youth organisation officials, teachers, and students of Prague higher education, held in Prague today.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, addressing the conference, recalled the current international situation aggravated by the United States and other NATO member countries. He spoke in detail about the questions of our economy and underlined that, as had been shown by the experiences of the complicated last 3 years, we were able to overcome economic problems and difficulties and capable of meeting the tasks of the 16th congress of the party.

After that, Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, dealt with the questions of education and upbringing, in higher education in particular. He noted that the leadership of our party was making efforts, both in the past and at the moment, to ensure that all elements of our education-upbringing activity developed proportionately and in line with practical needs, and to ensure that no single talent was lost, but on the contrary, that through intensive education, we discover and further develop talent, and create the optimum prerequisites for its application. The preparation of cadres with higher education professional and political qualifications of the required structure and numbers in line with the dynamism of the development of our society was still a topical task. It was necessary to prepare these cadres in such a way that they were able to manage, organize, and lead workers towards an initiative-filled fulfillment of tasks and see a permanent raising of their political, professional, and cultural standards.

Addressing himself to the question of higher education, he said that its important task was to prepare graduates in such a way that, apart from knowledge and the development of individual features, they acquired through higher education the ability to think economically, to have a positive approach to science and technological development, and to an accelerated introduction of everything new.

At the close of today's conference on the topical tasks of higher education in ensuring the conclusions of the 8th and 9th session of the CPCZ, and the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system, Comrade Havlin praised the role of teachers and underlined that they had to serve as a personal example to students as regards the unity of words and deeds, the fight against passivity, and in the struggle for a consistent elimination of the old ways of thinking in the awareness and behaviour of the people.

Details of Strougal's Remarks

LD121554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, pointed in his speech to the efforts of the United States to change the existing balance between the United States and the Soviet Union and to achieve military and strategic superiority. The ever increasing expenditure on arms is witness to the fact that the United States is determined to continue the policy of strength and confrontation.

This is why the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have adopted measures of a defensive nature, among which is the deployment of tactical-operational missile systems in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, which ensure that the military balance is maintained. All these measures are an emphatic warning that any military adventures by the NATO states will not remain without retaliation, Lubomir Strougal said. At the same time, naturally, we do not want to underestimate any positive moment, which could lead to improvement of the current international situation. In this respect, the latest set of proposals of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union will be a test of the United States' good will.

The federal premier went on to stress that the experiences of the past 3 years testify to the fact that we are able to overcome economic problems and difficulties. We have succeeded in achieving a smooth and balanced development of the national economy, maintain the living standards achieved, and create prerequisites for the renewal of more rapid economic growth during the remaining years of the current 5-year plan. Reviewing the results achieved thus far, Lubomir Strougal also recalled shortcomings and weaknesses in the management and effectiveness of the national economy. He dealt with the ability of our economy to innovate, the quality of products, and the effectiveness in the field of external economic relations, the need for rationality in the distribution and redistribution of resources, the correct rewards of the results of labor -- in which both the material and the moral reward is, in principle, equivalent to the quality and social importance of labor.

Development and improvement of the quality of living standards poses an important problem, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said. Satisfaction of the people's needs has a direct connection with shaping the socialist way of life and its influence on socialist production relations. At the end of his speech, he singled out the role of middle, and particularly higher, educational institutions, because the further progress of society depends on the people's readiness, the growth of their education, and the higher level of their overall advancement.

Further on Strougal Remarks

LD122346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Excerpts] He said that it was necessary to monitor changes in the structure of production, which, logically, demonstrated themselves in global developments. In particular, this concerned the growth of the levels of employment and investment construction in the tertiary sector which was very important for satisfying the current needs of citizens. At the close of his address, Comrade Lubomir Strougal spoke about the long-term tasks of our economy. He paid attention to the development of science and technology, the direction taken by investment construction, and the questions of the further construction of Prague. He praised the role of secondary schools and, in particular, of higher education. The further development of society is determined by the preparedness of the people, growth of their education, and the levels of their general development.

"Today's conference was closed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of Prague City party organisation. He noted that the city party organisation paid permanent attention to the education of young socialist intelligentsia at higher education institutions. The city party organisation was making efforts to prepare highly politically and professionally educated cadres loyal to socialism, able to push through the results of science in practice and to participate in solving all tasks and problems of our time."

COMMUNIST UPBRINGING, EDUCATION PROGRESS VIEWED

AU121611 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Rearing People for the Present and Future"]

[Excerpts] An important part of building the advanced socialist society is to rear the new man, one prepared to meet the exacting demands of that phase, one who is politically mature, who has high moral qualities, and who is capable of mastering the knowledge of contemporary science and technology.

In keeping with these objective demands, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government in 1976 adopted a resolution on the further development of the Czechoslovak upbringing and educational system, which is now being gradually concretized and implemented. A few days ago the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the CSSR Government report on the realization of the resolution. The Presidium stated that the main political goals of the party's school policy are being successfully fulfilled; it expressed the appreciation of everybody -- and particularly of the teachers and school workers -- who have achieved merit in this upsurge. However, the realization of the new concept is not without problems. Certain parts of civics, history, and geography are appraised by the teachers and the public as too demanding. Critical remarks were also voiced about the contents of mathematics in the second level [age 10-14] of the elementary school.

In keeping with the role of the worker class, great attention is being devoted to preparing youth for worker professions. In recent years the qualification structure of teachers of vocational schools improved. A lasting problem lies in the underestimation of the work of foremen for professional education and of counsellors; this is manifested in the latter's remuneration, in the ensuing lack of interest in this work, and in the considerable manpower fluctuation.

Constant attention is due to enhancing the quality and efficiency of communist upbringing. Despite indubitable successes, a number of problems and unused possibilities exist there. The school must help the youth far more than it has been helping it to date to master a class approach to the phenomena and processes currently underway in the world, and to derive from its correct knowledge also correct attitudes, standpoints, and conclusions for its everyday activity. Creative socialist patriotism and internationalism, a sense of the collective, and a socialist attitude to work continue to remain the topical tasks not only of our schools, but also of the entire society.

Thus far we have not succeeded in completely eliminating formalism and stereotyped behavior from upbringing-educational work. Teachers must strive to constantly improve it; they must have an answer to all issues of the present domestic-political life and of international events which interest young people, and they must win young people for active participation in the implementation of the party's policy.

It is particularly important and demanding to deepen the ideopolitical, world-outlook, and moral upbringing of university students and to purposefully prepare them for their mission as future experts, organizers, and responsible executive staff in the socialist society.

The underestimation of these tasks is adversely influencing the standards prevalent among the graduates of university-level schools, particularly their ability to quickly orient themselves in their places of work and gradually to lead and organize the people's collectives.

The experience of the past few years also shows that certain organizations and institutions on our social practice are not making expedient use of the people's education and qualification. This is artificially producing a seeming surplus of secondary-school, and university-level graduates; contrary to the goals set by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, this evokes pressures for cutting down the number of secondary-school and university-level students. Thus far one has not sufficiently implemented the effective measure for fully utilizing the means spent on rearing secondary-school and university-level experts for society's benefit.

In fulfilling further the tasks set by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in 1976, we must see to it that our upbringing-educational system flexibly reacts more to the topical and long-term needs of the advance of the socialist society, particularly the needs of scientific-technical progress, and to the demands placed on the schools' ideopolitical work. In the school system, too, we must push through the party line with regard to the quality and efficacy of all work.

A decisive role will be played in this by the teachers, who will determine how the system will be imbued with realistic contents. This is why their training must be improved, and good working and living conditions established.

An invaluable source of new incentives for our work is the CPSU's experience in the realization of its school policy, the debate on the draft reform of the Soviet school system in the all-popular discussion and finally also the gradual implementation of the system in practice.

The ensurance of the tasks of a further qualitative development of our school system -- in the next few years, when we will have finalized the compulsory 10-year school attendance, it will not be easy to achieve this -- places great demands on the work of party bodies and organizations. The achievement of a more efficient communist upbringing in particular will require the implementation of a yet more emphatic party influence.

We must substantially enhance our care for the party's membership base and develop systematic attention to the selection and training of the best teachers and students for acceptance into the CPCZ. The best boys and girls from the secondary vocational schools should enter their jobs already prepared for joining the party.

The party organizations, both in schools and in the plants for which qualified workers are being trained, must in the future devote a far more intensive attention to preparing the new generation of the workers class.

The knowledge acquired in implementing the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolution on the further development of the Czechoslovak upbringing-educational system confirms that this resolution corresponds to the mission and function of our schools in the period of building the advanced socialist society. It confirms that this document and its realization are in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th and 16th CPCZ Congresses. It establishes qualified workers for the individual national economy branches under the party's leadership and with the efficient assistance of the entire society.

MARXIST ATHEISTIC WORLD OUTLOOK DEFENDED

AU121628 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Ivan Hodovsky, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences from the Brno Institute of Research of Social Awareness and Scientific Atheism: "Atheism and the Scientific World Outlook; Faith in Man's Strength"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] It is known that Marxism emerged, and then developed, as a world-outlook doctrine based on strictly scientific foundations and on the progressive, truly revolutionary understanding of social reality. Marxism identified itself with a consistently atheist attitude, which permits neither faith in the preternatural origin of things, that is, in the "creation" of nature, nor belief in the myth that the course and management of events and the social transformations are the consequence of some "higher" will of God.

Illusions and Reality

Although the basic principles of Marxist criticism of religion are generally known today, the Marxist-Leninist theory of scientific atheism is again becoming the target of various attacks, misinterpretations, and distortions. The ideological adversaries of Marxism often try to prove that, in substance, Marxist atheism is merely another kind of "religion" -- that, while renouncing one faith, it is replacing it by another. In criticising religion because it teaches belief in God, they say, Marxism itself urges people to believe -- in science, in man's power over nature, and so forth.

Claims that Marxist atheism is a kind of special religion are not new. They follow up the primitive ideas of the 19th century bourgeoisie, which regarded the workers' revolutionary movement and, with it, Marxist doctrine as the "devil's work." Although the gross and ignorant attacks on the Marxist world-outlook concept have become less frequent, the endeavor to propagate religion as the guarantee of a "higher" morale perseveres.

Shaky "Argumentation"

Recently non-Marxist philosophy and theology have begun to concede Marxism's positive contribution to the understanding of social phenomena, including religion; nevertheless, they still reject materialism and atheism as a world outlook. THIS INTERPRETATION IS AIMED AT SEPARATING THE INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE AND AT COUNTERPOSING THEM; AT PROVING THAT MARX'S DOCTRINE CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED WITH OPINIONS LATER HELD BY THE MARXISTS, AND PARTICULARLY BY LENIN. THE PURPOSE HERE IS TO ACHIEVE A REJECTION OF MARXISM-LENINISM AS A WHOLE, FOR THE PRICE OF ADOPTING CERTAIN, LESS ESSENTIAL, ASPECTS OF THE DOCTRINE. AS A RULE, THIS CRITICISM OF MARXISM ADOPTS A SUPRAPARTY STAND AND REFUSES TO BE IDENTIFIED WITH FRANKLY ANTICOMMUNIST ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, USUALLY ITS RECOMMENDATIONS LEAD TO THE RUN-OF-THE-MILL THESES OF SOCIAL REFORMISM AND REVISIONISM.

The attempts to counterpose world-outlook stances to scientific knowledge are typical for antirevolutionary and conservative thinking. On the level of religious ideology, this is usually expressed in claims about the inadequacy of science for life, and about the autonomy of the faith given to man by God.

The Fight Does Not Suit Them, Humility Does

The division of minds into the spheres of science and faith still seems ideologically advantageous to the conservative social forces. Religious opinion can operate under this methodological label without any serious limitation, even in today's society for which scientific-technical progress is both typical and indispensable. At the same time, this opinion enables the religious apologetics to make use of the negative impacts of civilization's development, such as global problems, manifestations of a moral crisis, the family crisis, and so forth, as "proof" of the need to balance out material and spiritual spheres in life; mere progress in knowledge, they say, cannot ensure this equilibrium, but moral religious foundations can.

Of course, things that apply to the general relations between the religious and the bourgeois ideology need not be manifested in the believers' practical life. In recent years we have been able to witness the powerful peace movement in which many groups and strata of people with a religious frame of mind are actively participating. A liberation fight has been underway these many years in many developing countries -- recently it was particularly in central Latin America; both the believers, and the clergy have been significantly participating in it. In this context, one must not forget the contribution of the Christian peace movement in the socialist countries; here in the CSSR this particularly applies to the activity of the Pacem in Terris organization and to the activities of the international Christian Peace Conference organization. Undoubtedly these are progressive social phenomena, which have a considerable significance for a better, peaceful, and socially more just life in the world. No wonder these initiatives frequently produce bewilderment and undisguised ill-will among the leading Church representatives and the higher Church hierarchy, particularly that which is closely bound by its interests to the reactionary political forces in the world.

Inevitability of a Differentiated Approach

Scientific theory also helps us understand these phenomena. Marxism-Leninism differentiates between religious stances that have a narrow ideological character, and concrete political stands and deeds -- between the idealism of religious opinion of the world, and the concrete humanism and moral ethos of those believers who are striving, together with the progressive people throughout the world, for a better future of mankind, for justice and peace, for the victory of good. IN UNMASKING THE UNSCIENTIFIC NATURE OF RELIGIOUS WORLD-OUTLOOK STANCES, MARXIST-LENINIST ATHEISM FEELS COMMITTED IN PRINCIPLE TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE CONCRETE POLITICAL STANDS OF THE BELIEVERS. IT IS EXACTLY THE DOCTRINE ABOUT THE ELEMENTARY IMPACT OF OBJECTIVE SOCIAL FORCES AND ABOUT THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS ON THE SPHERE OF SPIRITUAL LIFE AND CULTURE THAT ENABLES US TO STRICTLY DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE FORMS AND EXPRESSIONS OF THE BELIEVERS' SOCIAL LIFE.

The inevitability of differentiating between political and ideological standpoints in each individual, specific situation was revealed deeply and with perspective by V.I. Lenin. Under the prerequisite of a consistent scientific materialist and atheist standpoint, he taught us to distinguish the contradictions in class stances that are sometimes concealed behind the general world-outlook stands of religion. It is known how ironically he spoke of the "revolutionary fight against God"; how he disagreed with the petty bourgeois and Prussian "Kulturkampf" according to Bismarck's example. Like Marx, Lenin stressed that it would be nonsense to believe that, in a society based on endless oppression and on the blunting of workers masses, it is possible to eliminate religious prejudices by mere preaching. "IT WOULD BE BOURGEOIS SIMPLIMINDEDNESS," LENIN WROTE, "WERE WE TO FORGET THAT THE RELIGIOUS OPPRESSION OF MANKIND IS MERELY THE PRODUCT AND REFLECTION OF ECONOMIC OPPRESSION WITHIN SOCIETY."

The deep social, ideological, and political conflicts in the present world are the cause of the continuing survival and spreading of religious opinions. However, this does not mean that we should regard the entire complicated, and internally differentiated, religious phenomenon as part of the contemporary social reality. The 16th [CPCZ] Congress again pointed out that nothing is as complicated and as exacting as to rear man, and that the shaping of the people's socialist awareness also includes creating a world outlook: "A significant part of the world-outlook education," Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in his speech at the 16th congress, "is scientific atheist upbringing." Yes, the communists are consistent atheists, but they do not foist their world outlook on any person. Enlightenment, convincing, and propaganda -- these are the communist method.

ANTHOLOGY ON CLERICALISM PUBLISHED IN CSSR

AU091145 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 March on page 5 in the "About New Books" column carries a 500-word "VH"-signed review of an anthology entitled "The Present-Day World and Clericalism," containing contributions by 11 Czechoslovak and 11 foreign authors, which was published by Veda, the publishing house of the Slovak Academy of Sciences at the end of 1983.

The review states that the contributions of the individual authors are divided into three sections according to their orientation. The first one is entitled "The Essence of Clericalism and Its Current Phenomena," the second is headlined "Cosmopolitanism, Nationalism, and Clericalism," and the third one "Investigates the Problems of War and Peace and of Clericalism in the Present-Day World."

The publishing of the anthology, the review says, was prompted by the necessity to "analyze the ideology and practice of present-day clerical anticommunism in which new trends have emerged in response to the historical initiative of Marxism-Leninism."

"The results of the studies published in the anthology create a good theoretical foundation for intensifying the struggle against all phenomena of clericalism and for eliminating its influence in the socialist countries, the CSSR not excepted."

CORRECTION TO LETTER ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Theologian's Letter on Religious Freedom," published in the 12 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages D 1 and D 2:

Page D2, paragraph one, lines three through seven should read: ...two bishops for Czechoslovak expatriates: Monsignor Skarvada for Czech expatriates and Monsignor Hrusovsky for Slovak emigres. He described these appointments as provocative. He also criticized the Holy See's support for the so-called secret church; then he spoke about Zverina's letter, which criticized the television program in June which gave a distorted picture of the situation of Czechoslovak Catholics.... (correcting typographical errors)

Same page, paragraph five, line one should read: ...bishops for our expatriates was not a... (correcting typographical error)

BETTER SUPPLIED DOMESTIC MARKET THIS YEAR

AU091026 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Mar 84 p 3

["MB"-signed report: "Better Supplied Market"]

[Text] The final part of last year and the first part of this year witnessed tranquil and stable development for trade organizations. This fact was particularly marked in the supplies of the pre-Christmas market, which had a better choice than the year before. This was stressed at a press conference yesterday by J. Chval, deputy minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], and by representatives of the trade sector. The edge of sales of industrial goods over those of food products increased, and retail trade turnover rose by almost Kcs2.1 billion over that in 1982.

Higher deliveries of certain foodstuffs as well as consumer goods have been ensured for this year. Deliveries of lard, bacon, cheese, chocolate and chocolate sweets, cocoa drinks, boullions, and porridge oats will be greater than last year. Meat deliveries will also increase by 1 percent, and the range of meat products should be expanded. The choice of poultry, fish products, and eggs is large. Their sales, however, decreased -- and this also applies to the sales of butter and vegetable fats. The demand for lentils, fish fillets, condensed milk, poppy seeds, stronger beer, and mineral water will not be fully satisfied this year.

Regarding industrial goods, to name a few, 101,000 deep freezers; 115,000 locally-manufactured color television sets (and additional ones imported); 49,000 black and white portable television sets; 80,000 passenger cars; 21,000 two-wheel motor vehicles, 410,000 bicycles; and enamel oven ware worth Kcs253 million will come on the market. That means that substantially more of the aforementioned types of goods will be available than in 1983. However, the trade sector is plagued by insufficient innovations in vacuum cleaners, automatic washing machines, and furniture, with the result that sales are not reaching the envisaged levels. Workers of the CSR Ministry of Trade also spoke about opening special shops selling products of exceptional quality -- especially textiles, ready-wear garments, footwear, woolen carpets with traditional patterns, and glass products.

Their network is to be gradually expanded to all larger towns to offer customers a better choice. It is also planned to open more shops selling selected local and imported food products (thus far, the first such shop is the "Eso" in Prague). The selection will also be enriched by expanding direct exchange of goods among department stores of the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK OFFICIAL RESIGNS -- At its 32d meeting in Bratislava on 24 February, the Presidium of the Slovak National Council released Deputy Jozef Polak at his own request from the posts of members of the Presidium and deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

PEACE ORGANIZATIONS IN PRAGUE -- A meeting of 13 international non-government organizations and institutions was held in Prague on 26-27 February. The meeting, initiated by the General Secretariat of the International Journalists Organization, was attended by representatives of the Organization of Solidarity of African and Asian Nations (AAPSO), of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, the International Peace Institute, the Christian Peace Conference, the International Students Union, the Organization of Solidarity of the Nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL), the International Democratic Women Federation, the World Federation of Scientific Workers, the International Federation of Secondary Schools Teachers (FISE), the World Trade Union Federation, the World Peace Council, and the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT). A press release issued at the end of the consultation blames the Reagan administration for the "exceptionally complex international political situation," and calls for strengthening contacts among the aforementioned organizations with the aim to reinforce the action unity of the antiwar movement. The next meeting will again take place in Prague in the second half of this year at the invitation of the Secretariat of the International Students Union. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

OBZINA MEETS SOVIET ENVOY -- A working meeting took place in Prague on 27 February between Jaromir Pbzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and other Soviet Embassy officials. In the course of their talks, they assessed problems concerning the foremost directions of scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR in the years 1986-90 and the subsequent period. They stressed the importance of cooperation in, particularly, production automation; development of modern machinery and equipment; development of progressive technology ensuring savings of raw and industrial materials, fuels, and energy; and research and development of unique scientific apparatuses. They also stressed the essential need for closer links between basic and applied research and production cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

SWISS CP DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE -- A delegation of the Swiss Labor Party, headed by Hans-Joerg Hofer, member of the party's Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat, which paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for home on 25 February. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

HONECKER SPEAKS AT USSR LEIPZIG PAVILION

AU131210 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 84 p 7

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, at the USSR pavilion at the Leipzig fair on 11 March]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades and friends: I thank you for the cordial words which you addressed to us. Your exhibition conveys an impressive picture of the strength of the USSR national economy. It will gain considerably in importance according to the addresses of Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the election meeting in Moscow.

Your course of improving developed socialism in the Soviet Union is in line with the decisions of the 26th congress and was met again with full approval by the Soviet people as you noted at the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet on 4 March.

Dear Soviet comrades and friends: Accept our most cordial congratulations for your great work.

We are as pleased with your successes as with our own, for our parties, peoples, and states are united by an inseparable fraternal alliance. It is marked by complete agreement in the fundamental positions on all questions of the advance on the path of socialist construction and on the vital questions of securing peace. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation is a stable and firm foundation of the universally developing relations between our countries. It was characterized by dynamism in 1983. The scope of the exchange of goods mentioned by you speaks for itself.

Dear comrades and friends, as you have been able to note at the Leipzig Spring Fair, the combines and enterprises of the GDR are successfully working on new higher tasks which result in further implementing the economic strategy of our party for the eighties.

We discussed these tasks at the seventh plenum of our party's Central Committee at the end of last year.

It has become convincingly clear that our national economy with its intellectual and material potential is in a position to master the demands of the future. The introduction of new products and the transition to new technologies with the aim of higher efficiency are proceeding more steadily.

The supply of products is getting more attractive and the quality is increasing. The needs of consumers are being taken into account more than ever before.

The fact that in the first 2 months of this year the net production of our industry rose by 7.3 percent while specific consumption of material and energy decreased at the same time proves the creative initiative of the working people and the further improvement of the organization of production.

The socialist planned economy in our GDR reacts to new requirements efficiently and flexibly. You yourself were able to see that today at the exhibition of our machine-building sector. On this basis we continue to solve the tasks we have set ourselves in order to further improve the material and cultural living standards of the people.

Dear comrades and friends: Our joint concern is to secure peace and to achieve a situation in international relations in which common sense and realism are again dominant. The Leipzig Spring Fair of 1984 strengthens us in the optimistic assessment that only a policy of cooperation, and not a course of confrontation, has a future.

On our tour we have noted that the nonsocialist world is particularly strongly represented at the Leipzig fair in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. This expresses the authority the GDR has achieved in the 3 and 1/2 decades of its existence on an international level. All these delegations are represented by ministers and state secretaries here to do business in the traditional way. Of course, we conclude contracts to mutual benefit in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence between states of diverse social systems. All these delegations have had the pleasure of seeing the pavilion set up by the Soviet Union in the 35th year of the GDR. We regard this as an expression of the development of normal economic and trade relations. The policy of open-door trade will finally prevail.

You have rightly pointed out that the dangerous policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces in the NATO countries has forced the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other countries of the socialist community to take countermeasures to strengthen their security and to consolidate peace. This serves the preservation of the achieved balance of power and the stabilization of the international situation. At the same time we are taking joint steps to continue a true dialogue between East and West on arms limitation and disarmament.

We are striving to prevent a nuclear inferno and secure peace. This is in line with the interests of the present and the coming generations. It is the most important task of the peoples. The exchange of ideas on such vital questions as the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, the ban of chemical weapons, and the freezing and reduction of arms expenditures are underway.

Dear comrades and friends: Let us raise the glass to

- our joint struggle for securing peace,
- joint new successes in building socialism,
- to the glorious CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend and comrade Konstantin Chernenko,
- to the inseparable friendship between the SED and the CPSU, the GDR, and the USSR.

PRC, GDR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN LEIPZIG

LD121853 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- An agreement on trade and money transfers for 1984 was agreed on Monday in Leipzig between the governments of the GDR and the PRC. It provides for the further expansion of this year's trade in line with mutual interests and beneficial supplementing of supply structures.

The agreement was signed by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Eugen Kattner and PRC Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Chen Jie.

The agreement was signed in the presence of Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building; Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Rolf Kersten, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction; Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade; and Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry.

PRC ambassador in the GDR Li Qiangfen and trade counsellor Feng Tiancheng were present.

The exports from the GDR include tracked vehicles, trucks, combine harvesters, equipment for the foodstuffs and delicacies industry as well as machine tools and plastics processing machinery. The GDR also delivers products related to the construction of scientific equipment and medical technology and potash fertilizers. GDR imports from the PRC in products related to mining, including tungsten concentrate, as well as borax, talc, colophony, ethereal oils, gut, bristle, animal hair, rice, dried fruits, and fruit and vegetable preserves will be continued and expanded. The GDR imports products related to the textile industry and other finished articles.

In the talk to mark the signing of the agreement, Horst Soelle and Chen Jie, who is in the GDR as head of the government delegation from the PRC at the Leipzig fair, discussed the further development and long-term shaping of economic and scientific and technical relations. Both sides praised the PRC's participation in the Leipzig fair with a collective exhibition. Minister Chen Jie stressed that there are further possibilities for the expansion of trade relations.

COMMENTS, TOURS BY FRG OFFICIALS AT FAIR

Lambsdorff on Economic Ties

LD131559 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (ADN) -- FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff told journalists in Leipzig that he views his meeting with Erich Honecker, as the general secretary himself does, as "exceptionally positive, constructive, and pathbreaking." After this meeting on the fringe of the Leipzig Spring Fair he is confident "that the Federal Republic will continue to play its role in this respect."

In a further press briefing Graf Lambsdorff gave a statement on his talks with Erich Honecker and Guenter Mittag and his impressions of the Leipzig fair. He linked this with his view of the economic relations achieved between the two German states to date. He said: "Reliable trade relations are no substitute for political relations, but they contribute considerably to stabilizing them." This is also the case in times of a difficult world situation. In the meantime, trade has been greatly expanded and there is more cooperation.

"During the past years a climate of mutual reliability, particularly in economic and trade policy, has manifested itself," said the Federal Economics minister. "What we agreed has been adhered to, and in future we will keep to this custom. We regard this as a solid basis for further economic cooperation, which we hope will also bear political fruit. There are grounds for optimism that in 1984 trade relations will not only remain at the satisfying level of last year, but will increase still further."

Honecker, Saarbruecken Mayor

AU131220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Sunday Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received for a talk Oskar Lafontaine, chairman of the Saarland SPD and mayor of Saarbruecken, who is in Leipzig to visit the fair.

In their exchange of views on the international situation, Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine stressed the necessity to use all their strength to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno. The proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to conclude a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between states is a feasible step in the direction of ceasing the buildup of arms and effecting disarmament. It is of advantage to all if mutually acceptable agreements take the place of new rounds in the arms race. Realism and reason must finally dominate.

This also applies to the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG which must be normalized by realistic steps within the context of the existing treaty system. Both partners in the talk spoke out in favor of the further development of mutually advantageous economic relations between the two German states.

Strauss Tours GDR Exhibitions

AU131330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Sunday [11 March] Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the CSU, toured the GDR exhibitions during his visit to the Leipzig Spring Fair. In the Ring Hall he was welcomed by Werner Buschmann, GDR minister of light industry. General directors of combines reported on the products of the textile and clothing industry of the GDR. After a fashion show at the stand of the Textilkommerz foreign trade enterprise, a talk was held between the minister for light industry and the Bavarian prime minister.

In the afternoon the guest visited Hall 15 at the fair. He was welcomed by Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics. At various stands general directors briefed the guest on the performance capacity of GDR industry in such fields as automation technology, microelectronics, precision instruments, light engineering, optics, and measuring instruments. In the exhibition of the Carl Zeiss Jena VEB Combine, the director of the combine, Wolfgang Biermann, reported on the most recent products.

The prime minister was accompanied by Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade of the GDR, and other prominent figures.

RECORD TRADE WITH AUSTRIA; HONECKER AT EXHIBIT

AU131002 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Austrian Chamber of Commerce Chairman Rudolf Sallinger has received GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at the information booth of the Austrian exhibit at the Leipzig fair. The Alpine Republic is represented by 100 exhibitors at the fair. The two men stressed the extraordinarily successful development of bilateral economic relations, which are expected to continue in view of the existing favorable conditions. The Austrian interest in close cooperation in the capital goods sector and in the exchange of consumer goods was discussed in talks with GDR politicians, as was the question of additional Austrian wine exports to the GDR. The GDR will place important new consumer goods orders for finished textile goods, foodstuffs, and shoes. Sallinger declared in his talks with Honecker that trade must not be a one-way street.

Austria's trade with the GDR reached a record in 1983: exports went up 77 percent to 6.3 billion schillings, while GDR exports to Austria declined by 8 percent. However, a large amount of GDR transit shipments went through Austria last year.

GREECE'S VAITSOS VISITS FAIR, TALKS WITH MITTAG

NC131409 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Deputy National Economic Minister Vaitsos went to Leipzig yesterday to attend the annual spring fair. During a meeting yesterday with Guenter Mittag member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Vaitsos discussed the possibilities of further developing and broadening bilateral economic relations. Vaitsos and Mittag stressed the need to continue and step up the political dialogue in order to promote the process of detente.

SCHUERER, FRENCH OFFICIAL MEET, PRAISE RELATIONS

LD132227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1823 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received on Tuesday the state secretary in the Ministry of Transport of the French Republic, Guy Lengagne, who is in Leipzig at the head of a government delegation of his country.

Both sides were in accord in praising the high level of relations between the GDR and the Republic of France and the positive effects which resulted therefrom for detente and the securing of peace.

On the basis of the meeting Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had with Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, in January 1984, they emphasized the intention to develop the mutually beneficial political and economic relations between the GDR and France. There was a detailed exchange of views on further steps for the deepening of the successful economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation, for which a good basis had been created as a result of the visit by Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag to Paris in January of this year, particularly in the talks held with the prime minister of the French Republic, Pierre Mauroy.

Guy Lengagne expressed his admiration for the high scientific-technological and economic performance of the GDR which was clearly reflected in the Leipzig Spring Fair.

In the course of the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer informed the guest about the national economic development of the GDR. He explained the further steps being taken for the comprehensive intensification of production and for increasing the living standard of the people.

Gerhard Schuerer and his interlocutor emphasized that there were significant prospects for the expansion of scientific-technological and economic cooperation between both countries.

The deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Dr Dieter Albrecht, took part in the talks. The ambassador of the French Republic to the GDR, Maurice Dehors, was also present.

FINNISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TRADE TALKS

LD131416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Trade and economic relations between the GDR and Finland have developed successfully and stably in 1983. This was stated by GDR Secretary of State Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Jermu T. Laine, the Finnish foreign trade minister, during a talk in Leipzig.

Minister Laine, who is attending the fair as head of an economic delegation, expressed the very great interest on the part of the Finnish economy in the expansion of export and import relations with the GDR. The two men agreed that new areas of cooperation should be developed alongside the long-standing export and import lines, among which engineering, electrotechnology and electronics should play a significantly greater part. It was also agreed to purposefully examine and exploit for the benefit of both countries the exchange of scientific findings, certain forms of industrial cooperation and mutual participation in projects in third countries.

SCHUERER, MOZAMBIQUE MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD132236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Leipzig, 13 Mar (ADN) -- The further implementation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique was the topic of discussion between the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, Gerhard Schuerer, and the Mozambique foreign trade minister, Joaquim de Carvalho, on Tuesday in Leipzig.

Both sides noted in agreement that bilateral relations were developing positively. On this basis further steps were discussed to serve the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the expansion of trade relations.

Gerhard Schuerer and Joaquim de Carvalho expressly condemned the arms drive confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist circles. They emphasized the special significance of the joint action by all forces for detente, disarmament and peace.

Gerhard Schuerer affirmed the link in solidarity of the GDR with the efforts by the Mozambique people under the leadership of the Frelimo, [Mozambique Liberation Front], to strengthen further national sovereignty politically and economically.

HONECKER: GERMAN REUNIFICATION 'NOT REALISTIC'

AU091230 Vienna Television in German 1100 GMT 9 Mar 84

[From the special feature "The Restless Germans -- a Nation Looking for Its Identity"; interview given by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to Vienna TV correspondent Paul Schulmeister; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Schulmeister] Mr State Council Chairman, what is your position on statements such as that made by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who recently said that Europe must aspire to a future in which both German states are no longer the victims of the situation between the two blocs?

[Honecker] You see, we have always had things in common, and they will continue to exist in the future. What we have in common results from history. To what extent this will extend into the future is something that will be decided in the future. As far as your question is concerned, the question of reunification of the two German states, I would like to tell you that this question is not realistic for the simple reason that socialism cannot be united with capitalism. This problem will acquire a different light not if the big powers come to an agreement on something or another, but only if the social system should also change in the FRG. At that point the idea should be raised of two socialist Germanies uniting into one single Germany. But this is a question of the future, and it is not worthwhile to talk about it now.

But I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our party, for example, calls itself the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and our party's central organ is called NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. Thus we proceed from the existence of two Germanies: a socialist Germany, the GDR; and a capitalist Germany, the FRG. It is quite natural that in this connection certain questions arise concerning our common history. You see, there are various different roots which extend very far; and at present the situation is such that by assessing this history on the occasion of its commemoration days, the GDR is, of course, more and more pronouncedly acting as the guardian of German culture.

SINDERMANN, FDR DELEGATION MEET, CONCLUDE TALKS

LD091355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN) -- On the second day of their stay in the GDR the delegation from the SPD Bundestag group, headed by Prof Horst Ehmke, was received by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, for a concluding talk.

Both sides strongly stressed the usefulness of meetings and talks on a parliamentary level. The two sides concurred in expressing the wish to continue the contacts. The guests expressed their satisfaction about the possibilities offered to them in familiarizing themselves with the working methods of the GDR People's Chamber, about which they were informed by the deputies.

Horst Sindermann underlined the constructive proposals of the socialist states and referred to the necessity of returning to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe in order to open the way for negotiations. The relations between the two German states cannot be separated from the preservation of peace. The European system of treaties, in particular the basic treaty, is a good basis for the further development of relations.

In this respect Prof Horst Ehmke underlined that the policy of renouncing force and of detente must also be developed in the military sphere through arms limitation and disarmament. The SPD politicians here referred to the basic treaty in which both German states solemnly declare their joint will to contribute to detente and security in Europe and to declare their commitment to the inviolability of frontiers and the renunciation of force.

Earlier the delegation was received by Dr Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state and GDR first deputy foreign minister. There was an open and lively exchange of views on the present aggravated international situation and on issues connected with the relations between the GDR and the FRG. Herbert Krolikowski pointed out that the GDR's policy is determined by the striving for peaceful coexistence, disarmament and a return to detente. In view of the international situation it was more urgent than ever to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to permanently safeguard peace.

The representative of the SPD Bundestag group outlined the SPD's stance on guaranteeing peace and security. There was agreement on the obligation of both German states to do their utmost to ensure that war or the danger of war shall never again emanate from German soil. This is a basic precondition for normal relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Ehmke on Peace Policy Talks

LD092241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN) -- In the meeting between SPD parliamentarians and People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, the talks centered on the peace policy issue, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group in the FRG Prof Horst Ehmke said at an international press conference in Berlin on Friday. Discussed in detail was the issue of the possibilities of the two German states to put into practice what they solemnly pledged in the Basic Treaty, that is, to work together on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe and toward arms control and disarmament, in particular in the sphere of nuclear and mass destruction weapons.

Despite differences in basic political convictions and legal interpretations, there has been far-reaching agreement on the question of doing everything to bring about the resumption of the negotiations. This applies both to the issue of missiles and to chemical weapons, in which there are signs of a possibility for progress.

COURT SENTENCES W. BERLINER TO 8 YEARS IN PRISON

AU121526 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 9 March 1984 the Schwerin Bezirk court sentenced Wolfgang Engelmann, resident of Berlin (West), to 8 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. The car used for the crime -- a Ford automatic with license plates B-E 3649 -- was impounded. Engelmann, who has various previous convictions and high debts, joined the Fuerch gang, which is well known to the courts, for purposes of unlawful gain, and committed criminal actions against the GDR on a large scale. In the main trial it was proved that Engelmann entered the GDR as a transit traveler in a specially prepared car in accordance with his instructions to purposefully implement the subversive actions. In addition to that, he spied out the control and clearance system at the GDR border crossing station on the instructions of gang leader Fuerch and his leading agent Bethe.

DREFAHL SPEAKS AT GDR PEACE COUNCIL 9 MARCH

LD092046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar (ADN) -- Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, spoke at a plenary session of the council in Berlin today and called for intensive cooperation with foreign peace movements. "We shall do everything to increase our proven cooperation with peace and action movements from other countries," he said. "We are doing this, while appreciating the quite different motives for the peace commitment of some, in the conviction that the movements in each country must find and develop working and fighting forms appropriate to their situation."

Prof Drefahl emphasized that the GDR is a reliable bulwark of peace in the heart of Europe. In contrast, world peace is being threatened by the new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe. It is always the aggressive imperialist circles which aim at military superiority, Prof Drefahl said. It is always the socialist countries headed by the USSR which call for peaceful coexistence, arms limitation, disarmament, and cooperation. "We are for a Europe free from nuclear arms," Prof Drefahl stressed.

Reviewing the many peace campaigns of GDR citizens, Prof Drefahl recalled the innumerable declarations of intent by workers, the production initiatives of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, and the Whitsun meetings of young people in 1983 with more than 7,000 peace rallies. The president spoke of willingness not to let up in the struggle for peace professed on behalf of 47,000 doctors by the organization "GDR Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War." He also praised the activities of many Christians within the GDR's comprehensive peace movement.

Horst Brasch, general secretary of the GDR's League for International Friendship, referred to a greetings message from people of 52 capitalist and developing countries to the GDR people and leadership. Irrespective of differing political and ideological positions, their objective is to deepen understanding and trust between their peoples and the GDR, to promote mutually beneficial cooperation between their states and the GDR. This, in face of the imperialist confrontation and crusade policy against communism, is a very important task.

Prof Dr Hermann Klare, chairman of the "GDR Committee for Scientific Questions of Peace and Disarmament," spoke about scientists' responsibility in the peace struggle. Tens of thousands of Christians in the GDR, too, gave found a firm place in the joint responsibility for preserving peace, said Dr Wolfgang Koenig, Synod member of the Evangelical Church and member of the CDU Main Executive Committee.

At the end of the session, the participants unanimously adopted a declaration. "Right from the beginning there was consensus on the peace commitment of citizens and the political actions of the state. One of the sources of our power is to be found in this great accord. For 35 years, the deeply humanist policy of our state -- which serves peace and the happiness and prosperity of the people -- has nurtured the impassioned will of our citizens to help support this policy with their own deeds," the document states. "A nuclear inferno can be and must be prevented. We are prepared, together with all peoples of good will, to build an insurmountable dam against the threatening danger of war."

During the session Frank Bochow, member of the FDGB National Executive Committee Presidium, and the writer Benito Wogatzki were elected vice presidents of the GDR Peace Council.

BRIEFS

JAPAN, GDR SIGN ECONOMIC PROGRAM -- Leipzig, 10 Mar (ADN) -- The 13th session of the GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR Economic Committee ended in Leipzig on Saturday with the signing of a joint working program. The 3-day deliberations were headed by the chairman of the economic committees, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Eishiro Saito, executive board chairman of Nippon Steel Corporation. Over 100 representatives of Japanese industry took part, among them supervisory board chairmen, presidents and directors general from large Japanese concerns, trading companies, and banks. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 10 Mar 84 LD]

INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES ON VISIT TO IRAQ

LD112305 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 11 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Home Affairs Minister Istvan Horvath and officials of the ministry left Budapest for Iraq Sunday to pay an official visit. Istvan Horvath was invited by Iraqi Home Affairs Minister Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud.

Iraqi Reportage

For Baghdad reportage on the visit by Interior Minister Istvan Horvath to Iraq to discuss economic cooperation and to prepare for a June meeting of the joint Iraqi-Hungarian committee for economic cooperation, including reports on Horvath's meetings with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, and Hasan 'Ali, trade minister, see the Iraq section of the 13 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GDR DEPUTY MINISTER FLORIN VISITS 7-8 MARCH

LD091914 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 9 (MTI) -- Peter Florin, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Budapest on March 7-8 on the invitation of Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai. The parties discussed issues related to work in international organizations and other international questions.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi met Peter Florin.

ESZTERGALYOS MEETS BENELUX COUNTERPARTS

LD131118 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Brussels, March 13 (MTI) Ferenc Esztergalyos, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, has paid a visit to the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and held talks on bilateral relations and international issues with Jacobovits de Szeged, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Alfred Cahen, director at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Jean Wagner, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg. Ferenc Esztergalyos met Foreign Ministers Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, Leo Tindemans of Belgium and Colette Flesch of Luxembourg.

GREEK COMMUNISTS ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST FOR VISIT

LD122018 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Greek Communist Party led by First Secretary Kharilaos Florakis arrived in Budapest Monday on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. The delegation includes Orestis Kolozov, alternate member of the Political Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department; Yiannis Mavrommatis, alternate member of the CC and Vasilios Yeoryiou, official at the CC.

POLITBURO ASSESSES CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS

LD132027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] The Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee assessed at its session today the state of preparations for the National Conference of Delegates. It was stated that the preparations are proceeding in accordance with the resolution of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The Politburo adopted a report for the National Conference of Delegates. Following this it acquainted itself with the contents of proposals made during the accountability-election campaign of the PZPR to the central party and state authorities; more than 2,000 proposals have been sent in. Over 10,000 have been sent to the local party echelons and bodies of the state administration. They concern fundamental political and socioeconomic issues, as well as various areas of the functioning of the party and the life of citizens.

In accordance with the system for dealing with proposals adopted by the ninth Central Committee plenum, the Politburo recommended to the departments of the Central Committee and party echelons that they consider all the doubts, questions, and postulates sent in and that they direct them to the appropriate ministries and central institutions, as well as taking them into account to the broadest extent in their current and long-term activity. It was decided that every person who has submitted a proposal will receive a written reply.

CIOSEK, URBAN 13 MARCH PRESS CONFERENCE

LD132207 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 13 Mar 84

[By Stanislaw Filipczak and Janusz Envski]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 March -- The new trade unions in Poland affiliate 4 million members who -- striving to achieve a status of a genuine partner to the authorities -- have embarked on a process of integrating trade union organisations, Poland's Minister for Labour, Wages and Social Welfare Stanislaw Ciosek said here today at a press conference for foreign newsmen accredited to Poland.

Stanislaw Ciosek, who is also minister for trade union affairs, said next that there [words indistinct] 100 nationwide trade union federations in Poland. Retirees account for 15-20 percent of the new trade unions' membership, which also corresponds to their percentage in Polish society's structure. PUWP members constitute a minority in the new unions [words indistinct] is mostly the former Solidarity members and people with no party affiliation who make up the membership. What is specific, however, is that the proportion of PUWP members is considerably bigger as regards the composition of [words indistinct] authorities which are elected in a democratic way, stressed Minister Ciosek.

Minister Ciosek stated (?that the law) on trade unions (?now in force is of) a temporary character, to the effect that it includes a requirement for an assessment of its functioning to be made by the Polish Council of State and [words indistinct] towards the end of 1985. A requirement of this kind does not come within the usual legal practice in other countries.

Referring to the issue of the Polish trade unions' numerical force, involving many controversies, Minister Ciosek said that this is not an essential problem. "We are not prompting in any way for trade unions to grow in number," he added, and stressed that there exist real possibilities for the membership to overstep the barrier of 50 percent of those employed in the socialized economy in the future.

Minister Ciosek also expressed his astonishment at so great an interest which foreign newsmen display when it comes to a question of the union membership number, [word indistinct] the number of trade union members in some capitalist countries is pegged at 20 percent or less. "We are not asking when the number of trade union members is going to grow in those countries," Minister Ciosek stressed.

The style of joining the new trade unions in Poland has been imposed by the opposition, the minister went on. All of us remember the violent campaign against those who were joining the renascent trade unions. That is why trade unions now have people who (?display) considerably greater political determination: in fact they are a political aktiv which has passed a difficult test we had made it face.

In the immediate future, Minister Ciosek said, works will be carried on with an eye to lower the limit of trade union membership required for the formation of a union. The idea of these works is concordant, among other things, with motions and postulates tabled by the International Labour Organization in this respect.

Passing to the issue of the law on remunerations, Minister Ciosek said that it is aimed to link, in the simplest and most effective (?way) an employee's remuneration with his performance. It is hard to achieve this goal -- the more so as in the past the remuneration-work effects relationship was rather loose. Remuneration is still often determined here in terms of a claim whereas we [word indistinct] reach a stage when everybody who works better would also be better paid and when those who are capable of work would consider their job the only source of their maintenance.

We have already achieved tangible results. A conspicuous rise in labour productivity was recently noted in industry. There were no strikes in Poland in 1983, as in our situation they would inflict an obvious loss on both the economy and society as a whole. Hence, a strike is an expensive weapon. That is why state-run enterprises, keeping in mind the experience of the previous years, effectively used the initial stages of possible disputes with the crews [word indistinct] negotiations and reaching agreement. Such situation is prevalent also this year: all disturbances in working pace end up the moment a business-like dialogue starts.

It should also be stressed, Minister Ciosek added that the relations between trade unions and factory management are correct, although not devoid of conflicts. [Word indistinct] uniform front to overcome emerging difficulties can be noted in plants. The relations between trade unions and the government start to get shaped according to classic principles. In the negotiations concessions are made one time by the one side, and next time by the other. "Trade unions in Poland just become trade unions...." the minister said.

In the second part of the conference, Polish Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban was answering questions by foreign journalists. Taking a stand on the question of disturbance in the school cycle in agriculture college in the locality of Mietne, [words indistinct] kilometres southeast of Warsaw, in connection with taking away crucifixes from the college, the case which aroused considerable emotions, Minister Urban said this was a local conflict. State schools in Poland have been and will remain lay institutions. This is regulated by the law, he declared.

It stems from the lay character of school that no religious emblems can be placed in state schools: state institutions cannot be a place of religious cult. Such claims are the signs of expansionist clericalism, and such actions do not lie in the interest of the Church itself, as it enjoys broad rights and the possibilities of fulfilling its religious mission.

The Church approves of the principle of separation of the state and church. The state does not aim to secularize religious institutions, while the Church does not seek to Christianize the state and its institutions.

Any such actions are incompatible with the law and the principles acknowledged by the Church. They mean abuse of religion for purposes having nothing in common with the religious cult. Going beyond the limits marking out the separation of the state and church hits out at the position of the Church in this country. Some over-zealous persons from among the believers and (?from among) the clergy, do not understand the truth.

The government's stand on this issue is known and invariable. As regards Mietne, it is was [as received] a local conflict, being solved on a local level. It is not the students who are to be blamed for its outbreak.

Minister Urban also denounced rumours that ZOMO [Citizens' Militia Motorized Reserves] units had been called out to solve the Mietne conflict. The militia functionaries who arrived on the scene were to prevent a sit in at the school. There (?emerged) no necessity, however, for these forces to take up action, since following the prosecutor's explanations, who stressed the illegal character of the attempts at occupying the school, the (?youth) gave up that aim.

The government does not want a "crucifixes (?war)" and the educational authorities are going to avoid drastic measures. Nevertheless, the principles stemming (?from the) [word indistinct] of the state and church should be observed by all institutions. All crucifixes that remain in schools will be removed, Jerzy Urban stressed.

Our attitude will be different as to crucifixes in hospitals, the function of which is twofold: on the one hand they are state institutions, whereas on the other hand they are temporary homes for their tenants. Hence, if such is the sick people's wish, crucifixes can be placed over their beds, of course if this does not arouse a protest on the part of the fellow patients in the same hospital room.

Answering a question whether the lack of hard currency will affect the fulfillment of this year's plan of grain and meat imports from the dollar-zone countries, Minister Urban said the Polish Government is going to assign the necessary amounts of money to maintain the present rations. At the same time we are aware, he added, of temporary difficulties in the field. [Words indistinct] total number of people staying in prisons and investigative [word indistinct] for politically-motivated offences amounted to 310 as of February 29, 1984, among them 56 sentenced [words indistinct] July 1983, i.e., before the amnesty [words indistinct] under temporary arrest before that date. 2 sentenced after July 22, 1983, and 237 put under temporary arrest after July 2, 1983.

Minister Urban said investigation is under way into attorney Sila-Nowicki's case who has been accused of slandering state organs.

More on Remarks

LD131926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] During today's press conference for foreign and Polish journalists held at the INTERPRESS Center, Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labour, wages and social affairs, who also performs the function of minister for trade union affairs, took part alongside Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman.

It was asked how many PZPR members there are in the trade unions. [Ciosek] "A minority of those in the new unions are party members. The overwhelming majority are nonparty people. The majority is also made up of members of the former Solidarity."

Next it was asked, what is the basis for the statement that the trade unions in Poland number 4 million in their ranks? [Ciosek] "As you know, we have a union movement organized on a national scale. About 100 federations are active, and one of their essential tasks is to examine in detail and very precisely the level of (?how many they have). It is tremendously easy to sum this up in a single figure."

The government spokesman was asked today about the nature of the conflict in Mietno. [Urban] "School order has been disturbed in the agricultural schools complex in Mietno. The course of school activities has been disturbed, too. The conflict has had a local character. State schools in Poland were, are, and are going to stay institutions whose nature is secular. This has been regulated by the law on education. From the secular nature of school it follows that religious symbols cannot be placed in state schools. This has always been the government's position. It is so now, and it will not change."

"Every citizen has an opportunity to practice his or her religious cult freely in places appropriate for these purposes, for example, in sacred buildings, in private flats, and also in public places according to the principles laid out in regulations and customs usual in Poland. On the other hand, state institutions are not allowed to become places for religious cult."

"Such demands are an expression of expansive clericalism characteristic of certain persons in (?certain places). Activities of that kind are contrary to the interests of the Church itself which enjoys broad privileges and opportunities in fulfilling its religious mission. The Church has approved of the principle of separation of state and church. This principle has the consequence of respect for the legal identity of both the state and the church. For example, the state is not striving to secularize religious institutions. The Church, on the other hand, is not striving to Christianize institutions and centers of the state."

"All such actions are contrary to the law and to principles recognized by the Church; they simply constitute abuse of religion towards objectives that have nothing in common with religious cult. Once again I repeat that I think that the Church authorities are not interested in demonstrating aspirations towards clericalization of the state. This transpires from fundamental disposition of relations with the state approved by the Church. The division between the state and the Church constitutes the foundation for successful functioning of the Church in the PPR. Expansive transgression of boundaries set by the division goes against the position of the Church in Poland. Some over-zealous persons from the ranks of believers and from the ranks of clergy sometimes do not understand this truth."

"The joint commission of the state and the Church will examine the case of legal principles of the functioning of the Church. From these principles the secular character of state establishments will become apparent, thus dispelling all doubts of some persons who preach fighting clericalism."

"Work which will be conducted on regulating the legal status of the Church perhaps in the first stage will lead to the preparation and publication of a joint declaration on state-church relations. Further work on more detailed regulations have not been excluded."

"As far as Mietno is concerned, it was, as I said, a local conflict, and it was resolved on local level. It did not constitute the topic of talks between the government and the Episcopate, only certain working consultations were held on working level."

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON 6 MARCH

LD061937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Marek Kassa report]

[Text] Many topics were discussed today during Jerzy Urban's news conference with foreign journalists. In view of the lack of time, I would like to report only on those which have aroused most comment recently. Here is the statement by the government spokesman, after having been asked his opinion on the mysterious consignment of arms intercepted on U.S. territory.

[Begin Urban recording] Indeed, a press sensation has exploded in the United States in connection with the alleged attempt at sending contraband arms to Poland, as well as torture instruments and diverse accessories, which according to the U.S. press were used by the film actor James Bond. The U.S. press, stirring up this nonsense, quoted officials of the U.S. Customs Service and the Justice Department. This contraband, in addition to arms and ammunition was supposed to include torture instruments to be used on Poles, such as electric clubs and pictures of naked women from the Playboy publishing firm.

This provocation is in very poor taste. Should any Polish authorities want to buy arms and police accessories, they would not have to hire smugglers or pay for a transcontinental transport plane. Legal state bodies can buy whatever they need, availing themselves of completely legal trade in such accessories, done for instance by European firms. The Polish services of order do not need this type of equipment anyway.

A naively concocted minor sensation is supposed to directly suggest that the Polish authorities were hoarding sophisticated equipment for breaking human rights, as the U.S. propaganda needs new lies in order to develop further blood-curdling reports on the subject of Poland. This means that U.S. forces -- which at all costs want to sustain in the international area the so-called Polish problem, make political capital, and step up hostility toward our country -- continue to operate.

I am outraged by the low level of that dirty provocation. We expect from competent U.S. authorities an expression of stance distancing themselves from the lies and provocative methods of making political propaganda. We expect official explanations. [end recording]

There was then a question as to whether it was true that a large group of Vietnamese are to come to Poland to help eliminate the manpower shortage.

[Begin Urban recording] Reports of a sensational nature which have appeared on this subject in the Western press are untrue or at least inexact. Indeed, there will be Vietnamese employees coming to Poland, but the purpose of this visit is not to help the Polish labor market, although there would be nothing negative in that, either. However, the idea is training in Polish factories, Vietnam has problems with specialists in some sectors of industry, and we are helping to train cadres for industry. In previous years, too, Vietnamese (?obtained) training here in Poland, but it was theoretical knowledge. Now they are receiving practical training. As for numbers, we do not know exactly; as far as I know in any case, it is about 1,000. [end recording]

Further on in the conference, a comment was requested on the ruling by the Supreme Court, which rejected the request by the mother of Grzegorz Przemyski for the conclusion of the investigation and initiation of court proceedings.

[Begin Urban recording] This ruling enables a resumption of the investigation and augmentation of the accumulated evidence. So, it is only now, thanks to that ruling, that the appropriate investigative measures will occur. The investigative measures and activity by experts, about which I spoke earlier, concerned other matters, another matter, about another crime, in which people [word indistinct] appeared, who were also accused of causing the death of Grzegorz Przemys. Thus, it is difficult to talk now about the time of its completion. Anyway, the authorities conducting the investigation realize that the case has already taken a fairly long time, that it arouses social interest. Undoubtedly, they will not procrastinate, but will make every effort to allocate the amount of time necessary for this. [end recording]

In the concluding part of the conference, Jerzy Urban was asked to present the whole issue on bringing to Poland the remains of the Moscicki couple.

[Begin Urban recording] Representatives of the family of Professor Ignacy Moscicki have approached the Polish authorities asking for consent for the burial of the Moscicki couple in Poland, saying that their place of rest in Switzerland will be uncertain in the future. The relevant Polish authorities have given consent to a strictly private transfer of the ashes. They were guided in this respect exclusively by humanitarian considerations and also by the academic position of Professor Moscicki. They also took into consideration the wish of the Moscickis to be buried on Polish soil, which is understandable for every Pole and deserves respect.

The issue has gained publicity in connection with the withholding by the Swiss authorities of the consent for the transport of the Moscicki's remains. According to press reports, the strange moves of the authorities of Geneva Canton are motivated by fear that the Polish Government might take political advantage of Moscicki's funeral in Warsaw. The French agency AFP has, for instance, reported from Geneva, and I quote: "The Swiss authorities make it clear that only the Warsaw authorities might take advantage of Moscicki's remains, obtaining thus a moral guarantee [poreka]." End of quote.

Similar speculation to the effect that Moscicki would ensure for us a moral guarantee are insulting to the Polish Government and at the same time astounding. Professor Moscicki along with others, endorsed Brzez [a fortress used for internment in the thirties]. His signature is appended to the decree setting up Bereza Kartuzka. He belongs to outstanding representatives of the political trend in power before the war, which brought about Poland's isolation in the autumn of 1939 and the September tragedy.

Consequently, the funeral was supposed to be strictly private. Speculation that our government meant to exploit this funeral politically is absurd.

The Swiss authorities withdrew agreement for the exhumation, in connection with protests against bringing the remains of the Moscicki couple to Poland, staged by groups of political emigres hostile to Poland, under the banner of Solidarity. These groups at home and abroad, have recently been constantly scavenging for corpses. Every death, every corpse is a pretext for them to create a disturbance to prevent their being forgotten. These groups state that the party, the government, are without a basis in Poland. The Moscicki affair proves that in fact they even overestimate our influence. They shout that the prewar president must not lie in communist grounds; this means that they consider every scrape of Polish ground to be communized, and deeply at that. We are surprised that the Swiss authorities give in to impulses so deprived of standing, and adopt a way of thinking which is far from a proper evaluation of events.

A full report on today's conference will be in RZECZPOSPOLITA tomorrow.

More on Conference

LD061852 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Polish Government spokesman described the American press reports about an alleged attempt to smuggle arms and instruments of torture into Poland aboard a private plane as a "gross provocation" and a "naively prepared petty [word indistinct]."

This has been designed to suggest that the Polish authorities are collecting sophisticated equipment for breaking human rights, as the American propaganda needs new lies to further develop spine-freezing reports on Poland, Minister Jerzy Urban pointed out at a news conference for foreign journalists in Warsaw today.

This means that the forces which was, to keep up at all costs the so-called Polish issue in the international forum and capitalize on intensifying hostility toward Poland are still active in the U.S. [sentence as received]

"I am indignant at this dirty provocation," declared Urban. "I am expecting competent U.S. authorities to express a stand dissociating themselves from the lies and provocative methods of political propaganda. We also expect official explanations." Urban remarked that "fanning up this rubbish, the American press is quoting U.S. Customs officers and Justice Department officials."

Answering questions about the causes of the implications that arose around the planned bringing of Ignacy Moscicki's from Switzerland to Poland, Jerzy Urban explained that the Polish authorities had given their consent to repatriation which would have had strictly private character.

In giving the consent, the Polish authorities were guided by the wish expressed by relatives of Professor Moscicki, humanitarianism as well as Professor Moscicki's position in science (he was an outstanding chemist, as well as a pre-war president of Poland).

"The supposition that the Government of the Polish People's Republic was trying to turn the funeral to political profit are absurd," emphasized Urban, referring to Western news agency reports suggesting that this was the reason for the withdrawal of the repatriation permission by the Geneva authorities.

The government spokesman said that the permission had been withdrawn in connection with protests made by groups of political emigrants from under the Solidarnosc banners who are hostile to Poland. "We are astonished that the Swiss authorities are yielding to impulses which are so much devoid of seriousness," said Urban.

In reply to a question from the FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent, Urban said the speech delivered by a PUWP CC Culture Department official at a recent debate for publishers "does not change the crux of cultural policy in Poland, but changes some ways of its realization."

The to-date policy has gained support, but not general support of the creators, explained the press spokesman and added that this is not a sufficiently strong support and, besides absurdities developed on the ground of this policy. As an example Urban quoted the fact that the same Polish writers were now publishing their new works mostly abroad or illegally and were writing texts hostile to Poland, while simultaneously having ample reprints of their old books in Poland. Therefore, the publishing plans will be corrected to reset the unbalanced proportions.

Answering another question, Urban said that the search of Father Stanislaw Malkowski carried out last March 1 in connection with [word indistinct] against other persons, revealed that there were handwritten texts of a homily with a political contents printed in an illegal publication. It was established that he was engaged in publishing and distributing illegal publications. After a hearing, Father Malkowski was released home but he will be further questioned. An investigation is under way.

Asked about fasts in prisons and the health of Janusz Palubicki, who had been sentenced for illegal activities in the Solidarnosc underground structures, Urban said that because of his refusal to accept meals he is being fed through a stomach-tube in a hospital in the penitentiary in Wroclaw where he serves his term. His health is safe. Other convicts who refuse prison meals at penitentiaries in Barczew and Braniewo eat their own food. Their condition is good.

Following a request from one foreign reporter, Urban discussed the causes of the recent death of Piotr Bartoszcze, brother of a Solidarnosc activist operating [passage indistinct]. The spokesman said this issue is an example of preying on human death by political opponents of the Polish authorities, as is the case in the cancellation of exhumation of Moscicki's body.

Urban explained that Piotr Bartoszcze most probably got choked with water from a drainage well where he had fallen head down when walking home through a [word indistinct] at night after getting out of his car in which had earlier caused a serious accident during a drunk driving "with a near-fatal alcohol content in his blood."

"It was a tragic accident. It gave a pretext for absurd and extremely ignoble accusations. Incitements are made through hostile radio stations broadcasting in Polish and through the mouths of personalities who ought to be truth-speaking because of their offices [word indistinct] that Piotr Bartoszcze was murdered. This is an ignoble hypothesis and of the kind that it is hard to find reasons for. He was not politically active as it is now being hinted," said the spokesman.

Urban stressed that this is one of those [word indistinct] which are taken up without any substantiation whatsoever to incite definite moods because of the lack of tangible events in the country which could make food for propaganda hostile to Poland.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES YOUTHS ON USSR-PPR RELATIONS

AU121333 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski attended a conference of youth activists of the Czestochowa region in the city of Czestochowa on 7 March. Toward the end of the meeting he answered many questions, including questions concerning Polish-Soviet relations. One of these questions was: "A multitude of commentaries with various contents has appeared in the world's press since the death of Yuriy Andropov. Speculations were made about who would become the next CPSU leader and what sort of program he would have. I have also discussed this subject with my friends. Could you comment on these thoughts and speculations, Comrade Premier?" Another question was: "Several days ago, the press carried Comrade Chernenko's speech on the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy made during a meeting with voters. May we ask for your comment?"

Before I attempt to answer these questions, Mr. Rakowski said, I want to express my sincere pleasure that you have asked them.

These questions may serve as proof that after several years of unusually intense and sometimes excessive concentration on our own domestic affairs, and in particular after years of treating our affairs as the most important ones for the whole world, which in fact meant neglecting other nations and their problems, there is now a return to stability.

Poland's position in Europe, our place in the community of socialist countries, and our calm future demand not only constant concern about our alliances, but also a constant interest in the problems which the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union and the remaining socialist countries experience. Whoever thinks that close friends can be neglected deserves to be censured. Why should we bother about the Russians or the Czechs! The West is something completely different! There is real life there! Do not let your friends and colleagues get caught up in talk like this, which is not serious and is harmful to our nation.

If someone seriously thinks about Poland's future, and you must think this way because it is your generation that will be responsible for it, he should above all see to it that our economic, cultural, political, and other ties with the socialist peoples strengthen from year to year. Consider for one moment! The USSR could contain 72 states the size of Poland. Leaving aside the question of an ideological community, there is no other source of raw materials and no other market for our goods as powerful as the Soviet Union. Only the Soviet Union is a serious guarantor of the permanence of our borders. He who ignores the Soviet Union or complains about it is, pardon the expression a plain fool.

As far as the first question is concerned, I must say that the great interest being shown in the Soviet Union around the world is understandable. After all, it is one of the two great powers; it is an economic, political, and military power; and it is the chief force in the world socialist system and the moral-ideological support for those peoples fighting for social justice and independence. Earlier, just after the victory of the October Revolution, at a time when the international bourgeoisie expected the revolution to collapse at any moment, there was also a huge amount of interest in everything happening in that great country, but this interest mainly involved hope that there would shortly be no more Bolsheviks. This kind of interest is already a closed chapter of modern history.

In Washington and other NATO capitals today, no one is counting on a collapse of the Soviet Union. Perhaps only an insane person can count on it. I recently read the following sentence in an underground journal: "We cannot count on a collapse of the Soviet Union this year either!" What a strategist it was who wrote this! Today, it is the Soviet Union's features and values which I have just mentioned that determine interest in the country. Thus it is no wonder that the West is also interested in the comrades who make up the CPSU leadership, their personalities and so on.

But there is another side to the coin. In their rush to attract readers, listeners, and viewers, and also through their dislike or hostility toward communism, the Western mass media frequently taint their commentaries and reports on the Soviet Union with sensationalism, inflate petty matters into ones of primary importance, speculate, gossip, and so on. I think that anyone who wants to be regarded as a political authority should not base his views on CPSU and Soviet Government policy on the speculation and gossip disseminated, for example, by Free Europe and other Polish-language radio stations, but on the basis of a knowledge of CPSU Central Committee resolutions, USSR leaders' speeches and official Soviet Government documents.

Here I am proceeding to the second question. Besides arousing natural and justified interest, the death of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov has evoked a wave of other kinds of speculation, especially about his successor.

Once Comrade Chernenko had been unanimously elected CPSU Central Committee general secretary, another kind of speculation arose as follows: What course will the new general secretary follow and what will be his domestic and foreign policy? These speculations omit an important feature of the Soviet leadership, namely its collective nature. No matter how important the leader's personality is for the policy of every party and government, it is also important the way he makes decisions -- whether he does this in cooperation with the people around him on the basis of collective knowledge and wisdom, or whether he does it on his own. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the eve of Yuriy Andropov's funeral, Comrade Chernenko indicated the collective nature of the Soviet leadership's decisions and the faithfulness toward the line of the 26th congress.

Comrade Chernenko's speech, which one of you refers to in his question, leads to several reflections. The first two are historical in nature. I think the goals which the CPSU leadership is placing before the Soviet peoples at the current state of socialist development cannot be regarded at a distance from the rich and dramatic past. Let us recall that the victorious revolution paved the way for socialism in exceptionally difficult conditions for several dozen years. To say nothing of the huge economic backwardness of tsarist Russia, the revolution had to overcome a strong blockade from the outside world, it had to live encircled by capitalism for almost 3 decades. And then came the terrible World War II. Victory both in the civil war front and in overcoming the blockade required stupendous dedication, great sacrifice, and sometimes the use of harsh methods. The CPSU's bold program of economic and social transformations no longer has anything in common with the harsh conditions that prevailed during the civil war years, during the building of socialism, and during the Great Patriotic War. The basis of the program is the USSR's powerful industry, high level of culture and science, and material and spiritual potential, the beginnings of which were established during those difficult years.

The second reflection concerns USSR foreign policy. Comrade Chernenko devoted a lot of attention to it in his speech. Its main goals -- liberating mankind from the danger of nuclear war, guaranteeing the Soviet peoples and the entire socialist community lasting security, and establishing internal socialist relations on the basis of peaceful co-existence -- have their origin in the Leninist peace policy that was initiated by the peace decree. Several Soviet generations have already been faithful to this policy. So it is a stable policy, standing on firm foundations and motivated by principles from which there is no departure. This is a great achievement in our turbulent times, not only for the Soviet peoples and the socialist community, but also for all the peoples of the world desiring lasting peace.

I would like to draw your particular attention, however, to the problems of USSR domestic policy which the CPSU general secretary discussed in his speech. His speech was dominated by a realistic look at reality and by a concentrating of attention on the removal of those weaknesses in economic and social policy which hinder the full use of the Soviet Union's huge material potential and of its creative forces. It transpires from this speech that the CPSU leadership sees great reserves in every sphere of socio-economic life whose liberation may cause another step forward in the Soviet Union's development. It is worth stressing here that there is no shortage of experts in the West and even in Poland who regard the Soviet Union as stagnant and as a country using outdated methods. When propagating such nonsense, they should remember that in a short period of time, this "stagnation" led from extreme poverty and backwardness to the conquest of the cosmos and to rich and wonderful achievements by Soviet science, technology, and economics.

I wish to draw your attention to the way in which K. Chernenko perceived certain problems. Recalling the obvious truth that in order to live better one must work harder, he said that the improved economic figures are mainly thanks to the reserves which were at hand. Hence the following conclusion, and I quote: "It is necessary to move further forward toward qualitative changes in the national economy," which in practice means that it is necessary to improve economic management and modernize the economic mechanism. Experiments in these spheres involve greater powers and responsibility for enterprises and freeing them "from the excessive care of the center. The experiments will permit us to proceed to seek clear progress." Comrade Chernenko regarded encouraging economic initiative and creativity at economic region and factory levels and coordinating the great economic changes with ideological life as one of the most important national tasks.

Comrade Chernenko's remarks about the qualities a leader should have should also be regarded as interesting in the light of our experience. I will limit myself to quoting one of them: "A leader's prestige is based on general approval and support. Whoever loses them and whoever is deaf to the opinion of the masses cannot and should not occupy a leadership post."

Time does not allow me to comment any further on this exceptionally interesting and important speech. Therefore allow me to make several general statements. Under the leadership of the CPSU and on the basis of historic achievements by the Soviet people, the Soviet Union has reached the next phase of socioeconomic transformation which will speed up the development of creative forces and social relations. This is a stream of transformations leading to the strengthening of the entire world socialist system. Analyzing the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's speech, I believe we can state with satisfaction that our party's policy established during the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress fully conforms to this stream.

OLSZOWSKI ON PZPR INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

LD121818 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 March -- Following are excerpts from the statement for PAP by head of the PUWP International Commission, Political Bureau member, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, on the commission's activities since the 9th party congress:

The commission was set up by the 2nd plenary session of the Central Committee on August 11, 1981. Its task was to make current analyses and assessments of the implementation of resolutions passed by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress in the field of party and state international activities.

The commission held 11 meetings which discussed both key issues of Poland's foreign policy and international situation. The most essential, frequently examined topics included those of preserving peace and security in Europe and worldwide, as well as the issue of disarmament, especially as regards nuclear weapons.

The commission also reviewed the significant peace initiatives launched by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Particular attention was paid to the contents of the January 1981 Prague declaration by the Consultative Political Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty and of the joint statement issued after the meeting of those countries' leaders in Moscow last June.

These documents carry a comprehensive programme for averting dangerous trends which create tensions, lead to cold war and threaten peace. Our party and state spare no efforts for this programme to be carried into effect.

The commission also devoted much attention to the outcome of meetings held by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The issues relating to the CSCE signatories' meeting in Madrid also came up for the debates. The commission favourably assessed the work by the Polish delegation to the conference.

Many a motion put forward during the meetings stressed the necessity for all progressive forces to counteract the moves by NATO countries conducive to increasing the arms race, and the imperialist policy of force, diktat and military blackmail pursued by the present American Administration.

Practically all meetings touched upon the singularly significant issue of consolidating the socialist states' cohesion, with particular regard to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The commission frequently focussed its attention on the international repercussions of the events in Poland and practical tasks they entailed. The postulates addressed to Poland's foreign service stressed the need for counteracting the policy of illegal restrictions applied towards Poland by some capitalist countries and the attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Major stress was also put on the significance of economic aspects of cooperation with other countries. For example, during one of its meetings, the commission examined the factors conditioning the implementation of the national economic plan till 1985 and formulated its stand on the concrete issue of employing Polish citizens abroad.

The PUWP International Commission also dealt with the functioning of the Foreign Ministry.

TOMAL ON IMPORTANCE OF NEW ELECTORAL LAW

PM091638 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 17 Feb 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the Council of State, by GLOS ROBOTNICZY correspondent Henryk Sroczynski; date and place not given]

[Text] Sroczynski: When you were presenting the draft electoral law to the Sejm and, later, when you took the floor in the debates on that draft at the Socioeconomic Council and the extraordinary commission meetings, you always placed great emphasis on the importance of electoral practice. Could I, then, ask you to focus on that practice, wherever relevant, in our interview?

Tomal: Of course!

Sroczynski: We know the way elections used to be in the past: One would drop one's ballot paper into the ballot box without any great excitement. That past practice, combined with the experience of the past couple of years, has made us sensitive to the whole issue. And this is not really surprising....

Tomal: I agree. Here, too, the authorities' intentions are in complete agreement with those of our society. A number of changes had already been suggested in the initial propositions of the draft electoral law, and considerable further modification was introduced as a result of our consultation. A new draft electoral law came into existence -- I would even call it innovative -- which differs fundamentally from the electoral system in force until now. And as I am to speak about its practical aspect here, I can state that this new electoral law will, in a crucial way, influence the process of the forming of a completely new electoral practice -- the latter interpreted as a very broad concept.

Sroczyński: What is the essence of the most important changes in the electoral law?

Tomal: To sum these up as briefly as possible, they can be listed as several modifications. First, a new institution of electoral colleges is to be set up, called into being by the signatories of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth declaration. The brief of these colleges will be to carry out the whole process of nominating the candidates to people's councils. Second, the issue of nominating the candidates has been elevated to the status of the key issue of the whole electoral system. Third, a new system has been created in which some features of single-seat electoral wards are, as it were, combined with some features of multi-seat electoral wards. As a result of this, the whole format of the electoral list will be altered, as will that of the electoral card. The question of the elections to the voivodship people's councils has also been resolved in an innovative way.

Sroczyński: You have just said, "This electoral law will influence election practice." There are many people who would want the electoral law to lay down precise rules governing electoral practice in minute detail, and this is doubtless because they are afraid lest the old mistakes be repeated again....

Tomal: What is the electoral law? It is a collection of regulations that stipulate the organization and the procedure for carrying out elections. They do not lay down any particular details, as this would be quite impractical. We must not, therefore, expect these legal regulations to be automatically effective by virtue of their existence alone. A great deal will depend on their practical implementation, on the shape that will take.

Sroczyński: Could you point out an area in which the emergence of a new practice would be particularly desirable?

Tomal: In my opinion it would be very important to introduce the practice of the voters taking an active part in the consultation meetings where the candidates to people's councils will have to prove their acceptability. If such a practice is adopted it will offer a better guarantee that the registers prepared by the electoral colleges will contain the names of truly worthwhile candidates.

Sroczyński: Would it not be better for the candidate councillors to try to secure the voters' support at meetings organized at their workplaces or in their own neighborhoods rather than at borough meetings organized for people from different socioprofessional milieus? Such meetings have often tended to be of a ceremoniously formal nature.

Tomal: This problem is still under discussion. It seems to me that we cannot really ask which of these meetings are the more important. All meetings ought to be equally important.

In rural communities meetings organized for whole villages will doubtless be of crucial significance. As regards the urban areas, I personally would attach great importance to consultations held in residential districts. But, equally, meetings organized for people belonging to the same socioprofessional groups -- both in the country and in the towns -- will play a very important role. Let us consider the case of a candidate councillor who comes from the educational milieu. It is vitally necessary for his professional environment to accept and back him, but the latter may also be interested in gaining broader social support for its candidate. So I believe that all these meetings from one organic whole, one system. And I think that this constitutes the key question of the whole process of democratizing the elections: that already at the stage of nominating candidates to people's councils the voters can influence the choice of candidates.

Sroczyński: There was a time when certain organizations would recommend their members as candidates for the sole purpose of being represented in the organs of the local authorities. They were concerned with nothing more than simple representation...

Tomal: Exactly! But this could happen only because the provisions of the electoral law did not prevent such practices occurring. They will not be possible now and, in fact, the new electoral law creates favorable conditions for the emergence of a diametrically different practice. The realization that the candidate recommended by a given organization will be discussed by all the voters present at the meetings and that he will have to win their support will no doubt prompt the organizations which submit their candidates to people's councils to consider the question of who among their members can offer the most reliable guarantee of being a good councillor and who can count on wide support at the consultation meetings. On the whole, owing to the principle of the candidate councillors having to win the voters' acceptance and support, the significance of the political election campaign is considerably greater now.

Sroczyński: At most only some 25 to 30 percent voters can attend these meetings. Consequently, the opponents of the system are asking whether the meetings are in fact worthwhile.

Tomal: Is it possible to imagine a meeting attended by all the voters of the given electoral ward? In rural communities -- this being the sector which I know best -- they have a custom whereby only one person per household attends any given meeting. In the towns, similarly, even when there is a great interest in the meeting, not every single person entitled to vote will come to the meeting: Either someone has to stay home to mind the baby or something else intervenes. If, then, in a rural community every household is presented at a meeting, is attendance then calculated at 25 percent or 100 percent? The same question can be asked with reference to the situation in the town.

Sroczyński: This raises the problem of determining the minimum attendance necessary to consider the results of the meeting valid...

Tomal: Yes. Our consultations brought proposals for determining the minimum number of participants in a meeting necessary to regard the meeting as valid. But how is it possible to decide on such a number, in view of what I have just said? I think, however, that the organizers of these meetings will adopt the principle of attempting to get the largest possible attendance.

Sroczyński: What is your view on the question of procedures for accepting or rejecting the proposed candidates during consultation meetings?

Tomal: I think it is difficult to introduce any specific principles here. The electoral law provides for situations where voters may submit motions -- accompanied by appropriate justification -- proposing that a given candidate be removed from the list. Such motions should then be put to the vote. If there is a majority of votes in support of the motion to remove the candidate and, possibly, support of the electoral college proposing another candidate in his place, then this fact will be taken into consideration. When a motion to remove that person is submitted at each of the meetings, the candidate will doubtless be struck off the list and the electoral college will have to propose a new candidate after consultation with the organization that has originally proposed the first one.

Sroczyński: The question of the procedure for the meetings themselves has in practice been left open.

Tomal: Of course. After all, the meetings will assume a different character in the farming communities and in the towns, not to mention the differences occurring between meetings of specific socioprofessional groups in work enterprises and open meetings organized, for instance, in residential neighborhoods. Any attempts at circumscribing them by a narrow framework of detailed regulations could make us open to the accusation of trying to bureaucratize all walks of life, including even meetings of the population.

Sroczyński: To move on a different question, I would like to ask you why we are not going to have a system of single-seat electoral wards such as is practiced in some other socialist countries.

Tomal: Quite. In the course of our consultation we had a conflict of opinions on whether it is better to keep the principle -- already established in our country -- of preserving multi-seat electoral wards or to switch to the system of single-seat electoral wards. Examples were often quoted from other socialist countries, especially Hungary. It is obviously quite worthwhile to draw from the experience of other countries, but their practice cannot be transplanted mechanically onto our ground. Hungary has been mentioned. But in Hungary there is a one-party system, as opposed to our own multi-party system. This fact cannot fail to affect certain particular principles of the electoral system. But as a result of our consultation a completely new system has been created in our country, in which some features of multi-seat electoral wards are, as it were, combined with some features of single-seat electoral wards.

Sroczyński: The electoral law states that one ward may contain three to six seats. What if, for local territorial reasons, it would be more practical to create a two-seat ward?

Tomal: Such cases are envisaged in the law, as are those where it is advisable, for similar reasons, to create a seven-seat ward.

Sroczyński: Most of us are uncertain about the exact format of the ballot card.

Tomal: The ballot card will be divided into as many sections as the number of seats in the given electoral ward. Each section, representing one seat, will contain the names of two candidates. The voter will thus be casting his vote for one of the two contenders for each given seat, and he will do it by leaving the name of his preferred candidate uncrossed. If he leaves both names uncrossed his vote will go to the first candidate on the list. In other words, the voter will be casting a separate vote for each seat.

Sroczyński: A great many people support the concept of arranging the electoral lists and the ballot cards in alphabetical order.

Tomal: The electoral law does not give the final word on this question. It leaves it for the electoral councils to decide. According to their own assessment of the situation and of the results of the consultation, the electoral names will be entered for each seat: either alphabetically or according to the order of recommendation by the electoral colleges themselves. I think this is the best solution. Incidentally, let me add here that I do not know of a country whose electoral law prescribe's the order in which candidates' names should be entered on the list.

Sroczynski: You have mentioned the fact that our electoral system in Poland is affected by our system of party coalition. To what extent does this influence the order in which our electoral lists are arranged?

Tomal: Indeed, it is necessary -- when considering the composition of the future people's councils -- to take into account an appropriate representation of individual parties and political groups. In addition, people's councils should include representatives of Catholic associations, youth organizations, the trade unions, and so on. At the same time, however -- and this is something I should like to stress here -- the composition of any people's council -- the latter being a representative organ of the authorities in power -- should reflect the relevant structures and social classes. It would be difficult, for example, to imagine a parish council in Lodz without peasants as representatives, or a borough council without workers as representatives, including workers representing the trade unions. Thus the electoral colleges will prepare for their individual wards electoral lists comprehensively reflecting the whole structure of their future parish, borough, town, or voivodship parish councils. And I think that the question of how the colleges will present to the population the structure of the proposed composition of people's councils is going to play a crucial role in the election campaign, beside the question of presenting their proposed candidates.

Sroczynski: Much controversy has arisen over the proposal stipulating indirect elections to voivodship people's councils. What considerations have proved decisive in settling for a completely new solution?

Tomal: First of all, let me say that both options, that of the direct election procedure and that of the indirect election procedure, had roughly the same number of supporters and opponents. The conflict of opinions over this matter has resulted in an innovatory proposal concerning the system of elections to voivodship people's councils. As we all know, the proposal consists in having 85 percent of the candidates to voivodship people's councils chosen in direct elections and selected from among the inhabitants of the individual parishes and towns which come under the relevant voivodship electoral wards. They will represent their own parishes, boroughs or towns in the voivodship people's councils, while the remaining 15 percent of candidates will be selected from among the voivodship's political and social activists or experts in voivodship matters who are considered indispensable on voivodship people's councils. A voivodship electoral list will be put to the vote in all the electoral wards empowered to vote for the given voivodship people's council.

Sroczynski: Why does the law envisage joint election programs only for all the councillors? The option of alternative programs for socioeconomic development would arouse greater interest among different socioprofessional groups and could give the candidates a greater opportunity to present their knowledge, experience, and organizational skills.

Tomal: The electoral law states that the electoral declaration will be announced by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The declaration will in all probability contain concrete suggestions concerning the preparation of local election programs. During the deliberations of the Sejm extraordinary commission it was suggested that these programs should be concrete, ambitious, and realistic in their economic application, so that they can constitute a good springboard for the people's councils' future activity. As regards the question of the alternative programs, the answer, naturally, cannot be other than positive. After all, the law on people's councils already specifies that the councils should consider varying alternative options when preparing their programs -- particularly their long-term programs. These should be subject to extensive consultation with the voters in general and with individual socio-professional groups so that the optimal variant can be chosen. The crux of the matter now lies in the question of whether, with their path already cleared by the laws on the socioeconomic plan and on people's councils, the councils will be able to take proper advantage of this opportunity.

Sroczyński: I think it can be said that the climate which is now emerging around the elections is a climate of restoring the right characteristic of socialism.

Tomal: This is a very important matter. The decisions contained in the electoral law cannot be regarded as separate from the tremendous political and social changes taking place in our country. I would say that the electoral law will constitute an organic part of the process of socialist renewal and that it will, within its own field, implement that program. I am also convinced that these tremendous political and social changes, directed at restoring the rights inherent in the socialist system, will without any doubt influence the political character of the course of the election campaign itself and of the whole electoral system -- of which the electoral law constitutes a very important component, but no more than a component.

Sroczyński: And my last question: What significance can this present election campaign have for the next campaign we are due for shortly, that of the elections to the Sejm?

Tomal: I would not like to pass judgment prematurely. I can only repeat what I already said in the final part of my Sejm address when submitting the draft electoral law. I think that the elections to people's councils will now take a completely different course -- as far as their quality is concerned -- under the entirely new electoral law. We can but wait and see if and how the legislators' intentions are vindicated by the practical application. There is no doubt that much of this electoral law will prove correct. But it is possible that practical experience will demonstrate the necessity of introducing certain corrections or additions. I think that this electoral law, opening the way, as it does, to a new electoral system, will be further perfected in the future. The character of those future changes will follow from practical application, as practice always best substantiates regulations. We should always aim at stabilizing the electoral system. Provided that our practice runs according to the spirit and the letter of the new electoral law, I believe that this next election can become an outstanding political campaign of great significance.

PARTY PRESS TASKS, DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED

AU121533 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Report signed "(AP)": "The Duties of the Party Press"]

[Text] In connection with the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of TRYBUNA LUDU, an all-Poland meeting of chief editors of party dailies and of the Central Committee publications as well as of secretaries of the primary party organizations of these dailies and publications was held in Zaborow, near Warsaw, on 5 March. The Press, Radio, and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee helped organize the meeting.

Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU, introduced the meeting's subject, "The Role of the Party Press in Developing Social Awareness in the Light of the 13th Plenum Resolution." Wieslaw Nowakowski, head of the editorial board of press analysis, discussed the research into the contents of the party press. Bogdan Jachacz, head of the Central Committee Department of Press, Radio, and Television, discussed current long-term tasks of the party press, stressed the great role this press has to play in view of the fact that it prints some 4 million copies for readers every day, and reported that the party leadership has a high opinion of the party press.

The meeting was attended by representatives of GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA, GAZETA POMORSKA, GLOS WYBRZEZA, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, SLOW LUDU, GLOS POMORZA, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, SZTANDAR LUDU, GLOS ROBOTNICZY, GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, TRYBUNA POPLSKA, GAZETA POZNANSKA, NOWINY, GLOS SZCZECINSKI, GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, GAZETA LUBUSKA, NOWE DROGI, ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY, ZYCIE PARTII, IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA, SUGESTIE, and the NATIONAL WORKERS PRESS AGENCY. Deputy Chairman Alina Tepli represented the Main Administration of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Cooperative Publishing House.

A very lively and informal discussion, which continued throughout the day, produced a number of main subjects such as the model of the party press, the mutual contacts between party cells and editorial teams, the way the readers view the party areas, the broad criteria for evaluating the state of social awareness, and so on. All those issues were examined against the background of the achievements of the 13th Central Committee plenum and of the implementation of the individual elements of this plenum's resolution.

Exchanges of views, which were often critical and were addressed to the partners in party journalism, were steeped in self-criticism and primarily devoted to one's own defects and weaknesses. These exchanges were also an honest and open swap of the experience of the individual editorial teams.

What prevailed in the end was the view that the party press' task is to serve the party in developing its ideological and political awareness and to present a true image of the party to a broad spectrum of society. In this connection the meeting stressed that that image should not be an embellished and stilted image, but a day-to-day image of the party in action.

The meeting paid great attention and respect to the postulates and expectations of readers, including members of the party aktiws, and stressed the importance of lively permanent contacts with readers for editing the party press. The demand made by members of the party aktiws that publications must be ideologically and politically unambiguous, that alien or hostile views must be countered, and that the phenomena of present-day life must be explained in terms of class criteria was accepted by party journalists as their duty.

The attitude of various elements of state and economic administration and of some party cells toward press criticism was a separate and very critical stream of the discussion at the meeting. This was because the meeting gained the impression that party decisions in that regard have still not reached all the addressees. As a matter of fact the meeting stressed that there is a need for a common front of the party press in its struggle for a correct approach to press criticism. It expressed the hope that the Sejm resolution on the press law will be fruitful in that connection.

The meeting devoted much attention to young party journalists and to the system of recruiting and training cadres. The extent to which the party press is read and the lack of skill in exploiting this press for party activities were crucial subjects of the discussion. The meeting agreed that the state of the readership of all the press in rural areas was alarming because of defects in distribution.

The meeting unanimously agreed that such meetings should be regularly continued. Stanislaw Glen, deputy head of the Central Committee Press, Radio, and Television Department who closed the meeting, subscribed to that view, reported on the department's current work, and replied to many questions brought up during the discussion, stressing that journalists have many duties toward the party and that no one and nothing can discharge these duties for them. His words -- that "it is the destiny and the task of the party press to be always in the frontline of the struggle" -- were echoed throughout the meeting.

The following comrades took the floor: Stanislaw Wojtek, Slawomir Tabkowski, Aleksander Kubisiak, Krzysztof Pogorzelec, Zefiryn Jedrzynski, Jozef Grabowicz, Wlodzimierz Kosinski, Jozef Krolikowski, Bronislaw Zapala, Karol Sekowski, Alina Tepli, Boguslaw Morawski, Ryszard Beres, and Jerzy Kamieniecki.

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION ON STATE, SOCIAL CONTROL

AU121757 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 6 March Central Committee Politburo session was attended by Prof Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court; Lieutenant General Tadeusz Chupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control; and the heads of relevant government offices.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current system of state and social control. It was stated that the activity of many control bodies has become more energetic and more effective recently. However, the results are not always commensurate with the capabilities of these bodies and with the expectations of society.

Shortcomings in control work at various levels of the state and economic administration were pointed out. It was stressed that this is all the more unfavorable in the light of the changes to the system of the national economy's functioning being brought by the economic reform. Attention was drawn to the need to improve control inside factories.

The phenomenon of diminishing organized social control was criticized. This makes it difficult to quickly react against and remove many sharply felt shortcomings and deficiencies in social life.

The need was also stressed for democratic representative and self-management bodies to better avail themselves of the possibility of carrying out controls. The law on people's councils and local self-management bodies gives the above bodies special powers.

The Politburo regarded it as essential to improve the control system in the state by closely coordinating state and social control, improving the efficiency of this control, and consistently implementing its results. This demands widening the forms of social control that have been functioning up to now.

The Politburo examined the concept of a worker-peasant inspectorate. This inspectorate should encourage more energetic citizens to see to it that the norms of social life, law and order, and socialist justice are observed.

It was agreed that the concept would be examined at the next Central Committee plenum. The concept will also be a subject of social consultations, primarily with the factory committees of the 208 largest plants.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the implementation of the 13th Central Committee plenum resolutions. It was said that this implementation is improving party work style, enriching ideological-political activity, and consolidating the unity of party ranks.

It was stressed at the same time that not all the tasks contained in the plenum's resolutions are being performed satisfactorily. There are still many examples of a shadow treatment of ideological-educational party tasks and cases where real influence on one's milieu is replaced by formal organizational activity that does not bring any significant political results.

The Politburo stressed that the essence of party ideological activity is to preserve the unity of PZPR ideological, political and economic tasks. Ideological goals must find expression in the implementation of concrete political and economic intentions.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current sociopolitical situation inside institutions of further education. The need was indicated to harmoniously combine the educational and scientific functions of these institutions with activity aimed at speeding up our emergence from the crisis. The need was stressed to firmly oppose attempts to exploit the independence of institutions of higher education for purposes that are against state socialist policy and the socialist line of renewal. The participants acquainted themselves with a report on the progress achieved in implementing the May 1982 law on further education. While guaranteeing the academic community wide independence and autonomy, the law should at the same time respect the social interests involved in the performance by institutions of further education of their service toward the people and socialist state. The Politburo regarded it as essential to consistently implement the resolutions of the ninth extraordinary congress and the resolutions of the 9th and 11th Central Committee plenums concerning further education.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- The premier has appointed Henryk Klimczak secretary of the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Foreign Countries Committee of the Council of Ministers and, in this connection, under secretary of state in the Council of Ministers Office. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 84 p 2 AU] On the recommendation of the minister of domestic trade and services, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Andrzej Glowacki under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Feb 84 p 2 AU] On the recommendation of the minister of labor, wages, and social services, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Janusz Pawlowski under secretary of state in this ministry. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Feb 84 p 4 AU]

COMMUNICATIONS UNDER SECRETARY REMOVED -- On the recommendation of the minister of communications, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has removed Wieslaw Adamski from the post of under secretary of state in this ministry. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLE TO KIM IL-SONG ON KIM IL DEATH

AU121949 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, Pyongyang.

I learned with sorrow about the passing away of Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party, vice president of the DPRK, and a friend of the Romanian people. On this great loss, I extend to you most profound condolences and, through you, our sentiments of compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION LEAVES BUCHAREST 12 MARCH

AU121827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/3/1984 -- An Ethiopian party delegation, led by Fisseha Desta, assistant secretary-general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP, left Bucharest in the afternoon of March 12. The delegation was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ANDREI RECEIVES LATIN UNION SECRETARY ROSSILLON

AU122026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/3/1984 -- On March 12, Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, received Philippe Rossillon, secretary-general of the Latin Union, who is paying a visit to Romania. Modalities to develop the collaboration between Romania and the Latin Union, to promote the language and culture of the Romanian people through the agency of that international organization were discussed.

The same day, at the headquarters of the Association of International Law and International Relations, a round table was arranged where the guest set forth the activities carried out by the Latin Union to contribute to a better knowledge of the cultural patrimony of the Latin peoples of the world and to the promotion of the cooperation of the member countries to this end.

EDEK CHAIRMAN CONGRATULATED ON REELECTION

AU121828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Nicosia AGERPRES 12/3/1984 -- Vassos Lissaridhis was extended warm congratulations and wishes of fresh success on his re-election as president of the socialist party of Cyprus-EDEK, [United Democratic Movement of Cyprus] in behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. The congratulations were conveyed by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representative of the RCP to the Congress of the socialist party of Cyprus-EDEK.

CEAUSESCU, RCP ON ENSURING POPULATION GROWTH

Ceausescu Speech

AU121220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 84 pp 1,3

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceaulescu at a meeting of the Higher Health Council on 7 March in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The Higher Health Council has examined in today's meeting the overall situation of the people's health, particularly the demographic situation, as well as measures to be taken to unswervingly implement our party policy of appropriately increasing the natural growth of the population ensuring the vigor and health of our socialist nation.

This meeting was attended by party-state cadres, leaders of mass organizations, and other activists responsible for health problems and for ensuring the harmonious structure of our fatherland's population.

This meeting was convened as a result of the fact that the recent meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the party noted a very serious decrease in our birthrate, an inadmissible increase in pregnancy terminations, and consequently a worsening and reduction in the natural growth of our people and socialist nation. It is obvious that our entire activity must consistently aim at ensuring increasingly better health conditions for our people, increasing the birthrate, and attaining a harmonious age structure for our people. The people's future and the successful construction of socialism and communism in our fatherland depend on this.

The socioeconomic development and the continuous increase in all the people's material and intellectual well-being have brought about an overall improvement in the people's health and medical care. If we were to refer to the number of physicians, health cadres, hospitals, and health centers, we could assert with satisfaction that today Romania is among the countries with an advanced health system. The Romanian medical science has recorded important progresses and occupies a front-ranking place in many fields. One could practically assert that there is no field in which Romanian medical science cannot act and resolve all problems in a competent and responsible manner. As a result of the new working and living conditions, of the medical assistance, and of the overall improvement in our people's health, the average life expectancy has increased in the socialist period by almost 20 years.

We have a modern system for mother and child care. We have powerfully developed the system of day nurseries and other institutions that secure a healthy environment for children. Social insurance and childrens' allowances are a great help for families with children. One can therefore assert that our socialist society -- as a result of implementing the overall party policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society -- ensures good and ever better conditions for a harmonious development of our people and socialist nation.

In this respect, one of the main concerns of our party and state of the revolutionary workers democracy is to ensure the numerical growth and maintain the vigor and youth of our people. We must never forget that we have a particular responsibility to our people and our socialist nation's present and future, namely to attach the greatest importance to this basic goal and to take all necessary measures to unflinchingly implement the party policy in this field. This primarily requires decisive action to strengthen and defend the family, as a basic cell of our nation, and to increase our people's birthrate, vigor, and youth.

The highest patriotic and civic duty of each family is to have and bring up children. One cannot conceive of a family without children. The highest social honor and mission for women is to give birth to and bring up children. There is nothing more precious for a woman than to be a mother, to bring into being the very laws of nature, to beget children, and to ensure the continuous development of our people and nation. There can be no greater pride and happiness for a family and for a mother than to give birth to and bring up children.

I would like to again stress that each family is dutybound to always think of our people's present and future; the people's future and existence are connected with their vigor and youth, with the birthrate, and with the continuous increase in their numbers. This is a basic duty to the very destiny of our nation.

Examining the implementation of the demographic policy and the state of natural demographic growth, the Political Executive Committee noted that a completely unsatisfactory situation has emerged in the last year. We are witnessing a very serious phenomenon of a decrease in the birthrate and an alarming increase in the number of abortions. For each newborn in 1983 there were about 1.5 pregnancy terminations. There are certain counties and localities where the population has decreased as a result of a very low birthrate. We must openly state that there can be no justification for such a state of affairs. The date and realities powerfully demonstrate the procreation capability and the vitality of our people, women, and families. The fact that 742,000 pregnancies were recorded in 1983 is sufficient proof of this assertion and belies the attempts to justify the decrease in our birthrate as a result of certain states of affairs concerning the health or other aspects of the family. Unfortunately, 420,000 of these over 700,000 pregnancies were terminated, that is about 60 percent. One could say that this proves that we should not be worried about the overall health of the family, particularly of women. The figures also show that only some 9 percent of these pregnancy terminations and abortions were due to medical causes, that is only 37,000 of 420,000, something which proves that this inadmissible number of pregnancy terminations was not due to medical reasons.

I agree that the 37,000 medically determined abortions represent a very high percentage and that there probably are certain women and families which cannot have children. Indeed, our party and state must pay attention to this situation and the health bodies, the Health Ministry, and the physicians should take appropriate measures to diminish this state of affairs. However, I repeat that this situation in no way justifies the decrease in our birthrate and the very great and totally inadmissible increase in the number of pregnancy terminations.

We must seriously examine how things could have reached such a deplorable state; we should not try to find justifications just to blur the reality. Only by thoroughly examining the real causes can we adopt appropriate and correct measures to put an end to this situation and radically improve, as of this year, the birthrate and the natural demographic growth. (lively applause)

It is also true that there are certain families -- I do not think that their number is all that large -- that do not want to have children, out of laziness and a desire to avoid complications. One should undoubtedly raise the question: What kind of family can a childless family be? It itself exists as a result of the fact that their parents gave birth to them, both to the husband and the wife. They did not come from somewhere else; they are the result of the fact that their parents understood that their patriotic and natural duty is to give life and develop life. We should therefore concern ourselves with ensuring that the number of childless families becomes increasingly lower and we should instill in all families, primarily the young ones, the desire to have and bring up children; we should develop the women's desire to become mothers.

But this is only one aspect of the problem. The main problems, as I have already said and as figures show, is caused by the inadmissible, excessive, and totally unjustifiable pregnancy terminations.

In this respect, a great responsibility devolves on physicians, the Ministry of Health, county health bodies, hospitals, polyclinics, and health centers. We have a powerful medical apparatus and we have a large number of hospitals and health centers which, as I have already said, place Romania among the first countries in the world. Normally we should also be among the first countries from the view of demography, the birthrate, and the state of health.

Unfortunately, certain health institutions and physicians recklessly recommend and even insist upon pregnancy terminations. As was correctly stressed at this meeting there are certain physicians who earn lots of money from abortions. It is inadmissible that certain physicians should become rich at the expense of the future of our people and nation! It is inadmissible that hospitals and other health institutions should treat this situation lightly, as has actually happened, and consider it as normal.

This is a meeting of responsible management cadres from the medical field. I would like to seriously draw attention to the fact that it was not the Political Executive Committee that should have raised this problem, but rather the Higher Health Council and the medical cadres, since, within the framework of the division of labor and responsibility in our society, they are directly responsible for this field. Of course, the party and its leadership is responsible for and must concern itself with all sectors; but we demand that our bodies in various fields fulfill their duties and take competent and responsible action to fulfill their duties to the people, party, and the cause of socialism! (loud and prolonged applause)

I would rather have participated in a meeting where I could have congratulated the Higher Health Council and the medical cadres for having raised this problem by themselves and for having acted to resolve it. I hope that this is the only meeting where we discuss such a negative state of affairs; we must remedy the situation as soon as possible, make order in this field, and ensure the implementation of our party-state overall policy! (loud applause)

The physicians have the honorable and responsible mission of defending the health, vigor, and life of our people. I have said from the start that we have many good results; but shortcomings and very serious deficiencies have been recorded in this important field.

This meeting was convened to examine only the demographic problems; but I cannot omit the fact that certain shortcomings, deficiencies, and lack of exactingness and firmness were manifest in treating various illnesses which do not enjoy the appropriate attention of our medical bodies and the health minister. Of course, this problem does not appear on the meeting's agenda. But, since we are here, I would like to draw attention to the fact that the Higher Health Council and the management of the Health Ministry should fulfill responsibilities incumbent upon them.

Less attention is being paid to preventing and combating illnesses; one resorts too easily to surgery and all kinds of treatments. Special attention should further be paid to preventive measures, since the physician's duty is also to prevent illnesses, not just treat them. The treatment is a consequence of the fact that inappropriate action was taken to prevent sickness and protect the health of men and the people.

Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to seriously draw attention to the fact that one should seriously examine and establish the necessary measures to improve activities in a number of fields related to the people's health and to strengthen the preventive activity of protecting the health of men and our people.

In this respect, I would like to include the problem of the birthrate, of reducing the number of abortions, and of measures to increase the birthrate. As a matter of fact, only the overall development of the level of health and vigor will ensure the physiological and genetical basis, so to speak, for an appropriate natural growth and an increased birthrate, as well as for vigorous and healthy children and youth. The physician should contribute to maintaining and defending the health of the woman and man, so we can also have healthy children. Only by paying appropriate attention to antenatal care will we ensure healthy children and facilitate their later upbringing, thus ensuring a healthy youth and population in our country.

Therefore, the physician should help to bring children into this world, he should not terminate the natural course of life! As a matter of fact, abortion and pregnancy termination are an intervention against nature itself and interfere with the natural course of life.

Of course, comrades, I do not want it to be said that we should ignore medical reasons for certain cases of abortion, in accordance with the provisions of the law. But such cases should be as few as possible. Our medical science, physicians, and hospitals will have carried out a good activity when the number of such cases is reduced substantially, since this would mean that we are concerning ourselves appropriately with the health of the family and woman.

In this respect, the situation is quite satisfactory in faculties and medical education, since, aside from the specialized subjects, the problems connected with the physician's social responsibility are also being taught. But, aside from this, we also have our state's laws which also complete, so to speak, the social and moral obligations of professional ethics being taught to the physician in the university. The state laws provide for firm obligations, which are in accordance with these very principles of medical practice, to defend the health, life, vitality, and future of our nation.

I believe that the laws are quite clear in this respect. If one believes that new improvements are required, we will examine every proposal to ensure that the laws are easier to understand and more exacting and that they are properly applied.

However, one may very well raise the question: What kind of a physician and man is the one who violates both the principles of professional ethics -- you know very well that when these principles were drafted they took into account the problems connected with the protection of the health and life of peoples and men -- and the laws of nature, the state, and the social development? It is quite obvious that those physicians, even though their number may be small, who violate all these laws and norms of social and professional ethics place themselves outside the medical corps. As a matter of fact, the law on health and the functioning of medical law courts are based on clear provisions in this respect. As was rightly suggested at this meeting, all our state bodies, beginning with the Ministry of Health, the health bodies, and other state bodies, should show more firmness in this respect.

We must resolutely put an end, I repeat, to the inadmissible situation created in the field of the birthrate and natural demographic growth. It is necessary to ensure an annual birthrate of at least 19-21 per thousand. Each family must have 3-4 children on average. The existing physiological and health conditions fully ensure the attainment of these goals and the data I have mentioned are powerful proof of this.

Actually, in all the countries that recorded a decrease in the birthrate and natural growth, the overall number of families which could have produced children, that is the number of women capable of giving birth to children, was enough to ensure a much larger increase in the population, even accounting for all medical cases and other circumstances envisaged by law.

Therefore, we have a good situation in general and I would like to reiterate this point so as to be clearly understood by all our health and party-state bodies, namely that the overall health situation of our people can ensure an appropriate birthrate and an appropriate increase in population.

A simple calculation shows that just a 30 percent reduction of abortions can ensure a birthrate of more than 19-21 per thousand.

It is therefore necessary to resolutely act to put an end to excessive pregnancy terminations and to unswervingly observe the provisions of the country's laws. The activity of hospitals, health centers, physicians, and the entire health personnel should be assessed in accordance with the people's health level and the birthrate index. Where abortions exceed the figure of 50 percent in relationship to the birthrate index, one should consider the activity of the respective institutions and of the physicians as unsatisfactory; consequently, appropriate conclusions should be drawn, to the effect that firm measures are taken to eliminate the negative state of affairs and improve the overall activity.

It is necessary that the demographic policy and the question of the birthrate should occupy a more important place in the health education of all levels, particularly in higher education.

At the same time the Ministry of Health and all health bodies should check the firm application of the laws and measures to improve the activity in health assistance. One should take all necessary measures against those violating the laws and norms of professional and social ethics. At the same time, the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor's Office as well as all judicial bodies should act with greater firmness and resolution to apply the laws and appropriately punish those guilty of violating them.

One must understand that in this field, as well as in others, one should increase the responsibility of health bodies, the entire medical and health personnel, party bodies and organization, and the Communists so as to ensure that our medical service can better meet the requirements of society's overall development, ensure and develop the people's health, develop our socialist nation, and do its duty toward the people, fatherland, and the cause of socialism. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, along with the measures required to be taken by the health and other state bodies, it is necessary to improve the entire activity of party-state bodies in running this field and in perfecting the educational work, both health education, which is the primary responsibility of health bodies, and the general education of the people and all working people.

Party bodies must clearly understand that their role as a leading political force implies a greater responsibility for implementing our demographic policy, which is one of the fundamental interests of our party and state.

The Union of Communist Youth must devote consistent and greater attention to preparing young people for founding sound families and for giving birth to and raising children.

The trade unions, too, bear important responsibilities for strengthening the family and increasing the birthrate; they must carry out educational activities among the entire population.

In particular, the National Council of Women and women's councils and commissions must carry out intensive educational activities to develop in women motherly feelings and love for children.

The Ministry of Education and the Council of Socialist Culture and Education must also become more involved in educational activities, both through schools and through cultural-artistic activities along this line.

The unions of artists and their members must write and compose songs and other works of art devoted to the family, to mothers and children, to the love of children and of raising them, thus ensuring the vigor and youth of the entire nation.

Similarly, the press, radio, and television must intensively publish and broadcast special features devoted to the family, to mothers, and children, features of an educational nature.

Through political-educational actions of patriotic education we must greatly develop a sense of responsibility for the future of our nation, for its youth and vigor; we must continuously cultivate among all families and all citizens love for children and mothers' desire to give birth to and to have children!

The party Central Committee and the government will further take all due measures to continuously improve the general well-being of the people, and along this line we will further pay special attention to the living conditions of mothers and children.

We must pool together all the forces of the people, state, and party and channel them toward a common objective: that of health protection and disease prevention, and of increasing the birthrate and ensuring the vigor and continuous development of our socialist nation! A physically, intellectually, and morally healthy nation constitutes a fundamental condition without which there can be no question of building communism or a superior society! Let us do everything possible so that our people, who are building socialism and working for communism, should be a dignified, healthy, strong, and joyful people, a people determined to do everything in their power to secure their dignified place in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, although certain measures were taken after the publication of the decision of the Political Executive Committee, I believe that the topics of that session should be discussed with party and state activists in counties and localities, and that measures should be taken to implement the party decisions and the conclusions reached at that session. Thorough discussions must be organized on these matters with party activists in all basic organizations, with doctors and health personnel, and each unit and body should establish measures and allocate responsibilities to health personnel and bodies with a view to implementing the party's demographic policy.

Thus, all party and state bodies -- including health bodies -- must resolutely take steps to rapidly eliminate negative situations and failings and implement the decisions and measures established in order to continuously develop our people and preserve their health, vigor, and youth.

I want to express my conviction that all health bodies, beginning with the Health Ministry and the Higher Health Council, will responsibly work and will optimally fulfill their important and honorable responsibilities. I want to express my conviction that the situation that brought on today's discussion will turn out to have been a short-lived phenomenon, and that health bodies and doctors will demonstrate their ability to rapidly eliminate negative occurrences and to fulfill their lofty mission in our society and their responsibility to the people and party! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu - RCP"!)

I also want to express my trust that all party and state bodies will resolutely and energetically work to fulfill their responsibilities in the management of all sectors -- that of health included -- and that they will ensure the implementation of the party's general policy in the area of health and the birthrate in all counties and localities, thus ensuring that our people develop as a vigorous, healthy people with a progressive communist morality (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us resolutely act to implement the party's general policy of raising the people's level of civilization and of developing their socialist consciousness!

Let us link all our activities to the implementation of our policy of peace and international cooperation, since that is a decisively important requirement for the successful construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and for progress toward communism!

Let us continuously strengthen our fatherland, its defense capability, and the independence and sovereignty of socialist Romania! (loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I want to conclude by wishing you, dear comrades, success in your work and best possible results in implementing the party's policy in this area! Good health to you! (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!", the entire audience stand up and cheer minutes on end for the RCP and for the party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

RCP Decision

AU061145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 March 84 p 3

["Decision of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee on Increasing the Responsibility of Party Bodies and Organizations, State Bodies, and Medical Health Cadres for Implementing the Demographic Policy and Ensuring Appropriate Population Growth," date of issue not given]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the party program on building a comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advance toward communism and with the tasks and recommendations issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, one of the priority objectives for developing our socialist nation, ensuring the country's socioeconomic progress, and preserving the vigor and youth of the people is to increase the birth rate, ensure an appropriate population growth, and strengthen the family.

On the basis of general socioeconomic development, our socialist society has ensured all the necessary conditions for generally improving people's health and increasing the birth rate and natural population growth. An extensive network of health care has been established and considerable funds have been allocated for kindergartens and nurseries, as well as state allocations for children, bonuses, and other forms of support for families with many children. These measures have contributed to improving people's health and, together with the other socioeconomic measures taken by the party and state, constitute an important factor for improving the quality of life in our country.

Upon examining the situation in this important area of social life, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee has found that, although considerable progress has been made in connection with general health policies, there are still serious shortcomings in the implementation of our party-state demographic policy.

Thus, it has been pointed out that people's councils, the Ministry of Health, and the health directorates of counties and of Bucharest municipality show serious deficiencies in the implementation of the party-state policy aimed at strengthening the family and increasing the birth rate. It must also be added that party county committees and other party bodies and organizations have also failed in this respect; they have not been exercising firm and consistent control of the activities carried out by health bodies to increase the birth rate index and to deal with other demographic phenomena.

Upon discussing the report on population and other demographic developments in 1983, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee noted that in 1983 the birth rate recorded 14.3 living new-borns per 1,000 inhabitants, as compared to 19.7 in 1975.

Assessing this situation, the Political Executive Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated that it is primarily due to the fact that the Health Ministry, health bodies, party, mass, and civic bodies and organizations, and people's councils did not show sufficient firmness and concern in combating and curbing abuses and unjustified pregnancy interruptions. In the past year the number of interrupted pregnancies increased to 421,386, while the number of new-born babies was 321,498, which means approximately 1,311 interrupted pregnancies for each 1,000 living new-borns.

In connection with this unacceptable situation, the Health Ministry and other health bodies were severely criticized for failing to take resolute and timely measures to put order in this area and to utterly eliminate unjustified pregnancy interruptions whereby certain doctors make considerable profits at the expense of the population. It was stated that the practice of interrupted pregnancies constitutes an antinational and antisocial action that impedes the normal development of our people, and resolute steps were requested to combat and eliminate it in keeping with the law and with legal regulations.

The party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, recommended -- in line with his noble and consistent concern for the future of our socialist nation and for implementing the party program on raising the people's general well-being -- a series of measures designed to increase the birth rate to 19-29 per 1,000 inhabitants.

In the spirit of these recommendations and guidelines, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee

Decides:

1. The party county committees and other party bodies and organizations shall organize thorough analyses and discussions on demographic phenomena and shall establish specific measures and tasks, in keeping with the situation prevailing in each county, for all the competent factors.
2. The priority objective of party bodies and organizations, people's councils, and other central and local bodies is to ensure an appropriate natural population growth, to deal with problems affecting the birth rate, and to strengthen the family. Complete order and discipline must govern the implementation of current regulations prohibiting pregnancy interruptions. County committees and other competent factors must make monthly analyses of the demographic situation in their respective countries, and thus establish specific measures to resolutely eliminate the causes that prevent appropriate population growth.

County people's councils, supervised by county party committees and supported by the Health Ministry, will organize periodic discussions on regional demographic phenomena and, in keeping with the law and with programs in force, establish measures to more markedly activate and increase the responsibility of all factors involved in strengthening the family and increasing the birth rate.

3. Party bodies and organizations will tighten control of the manner in which health units provide services for women, supervise the health of pregnant women, provide delivery assistance, and ensure the normal development of babies and children. Should unsatisfactory demographic indexes be noted, the Health Ministry, together with county people's councils and that of Bucharest municipality will organize comprehensive investigations to establish and examine the causes of such phenomena, and will take due measures.

4. County party committees, people's councils, the Health Ministry, county health directorates and that of Bucharest municipality shall consistently supervise -- through their own apparatus and through specialized teams -- the manner in which the laws and regulations concerning pregnancy interruptions are implemented in obstetrics and specialized practices; they will take resolute steps to prohibit abortions and will energetically intervene and strictly enforce the law in all cases in which such regulations are violated.

Similarly, the Health Ministry and health directorates, in concert with state bodies, shall intensify the organization of systematic controls in all counties, especially in those which recorded a large number of pregnancy interruptions, so as to be in a position to take the measures required and to utterly eliminate unacceptable practices. Strict measures shall be taken, according to the law, against medical cadres and health personnel implicated in illegal pregnancy interruptions. The Health Ministry, county health directorates, and the central and county disciplinary collegiums for health personnel will review with the respective collectives all medical cadres involved in unjustified pregnancy interruptions, and will establish resolute measures to prevent any such abuses and illegalities.

5. The Health Ministry, as a specialized state body in the area of public health and as a body fully responsible for the implementation and strict observance of the law dealing with normal population growth, must be more demanding and must exercise strict control to ensure that all factors fulfill their responsibilities concerning the country's demographic policy.

6. Simultaneously with encouraging and strongly supporting birth rate increases, the people's councils, the Health Ministry, county health directorates and that of Bucharest municipality will take steps to improve the activities of maternity and infant care units within the medical-sanitary system and to enhance the responsibility of all cadres with a view to further reducing infant death rates. For that purpose, the Health Ministry will send specialized cadres from research institutes and university clinics to the counties to improve the quality of medical services for mothers and children.

7. County, municipal, town, and communal committees, other party bodies and organizations, and mass and civic organizations will intensify patriotic, moral-civic, and health education and will organize extensive debates in each unit on means of encouraging marriages, strengthening the family, and increasing the family role in the development of the society.

8. The Union of Communist Youth, the National Council of Women, the General Union of Trade Unions, and Red Cross Association in concert with party bodies and organizations, will stage extensive campaigns in municipalities, towns, and communes and in socialist units to disseminate and popularize the measures taken by our socialist state in order to protect mothers and children, to strengthen the role of the family as the basic social nucleus, and to create a healthy attitude toward marriage, family, and society among young people and other working people.
9. Central and local press, radio, and television will organize -- with the assistance of the Health Ministry -- special coverage programs and extensive debates on related problems and measures required to increase the birth rate, to ensure natural population growth, to develop the family, and to ensure child care and education.
10. The National Demographic Commission, which is responsible for supervising the implementation of the measures established by the party-state leadership in connection with developments in the area of population developments, will periodically examine demographic indexes and will suggest measures to improve activities in this area.
11. The Higher Sanitary Council will periodically examine demographic phenomena in our country and will establish specific measures and tasks to further improve medical-health activities with a view to ensuring people's health and increasing the birth rate.

The Political Executive Committee expresses the conviction that party bodies and organizations, mass and civic organizations, the Health Ministry, and other central bodies will resolutely and responsibly work to implement the party-state demographic policy and to increase the natural population growth, thus, contributing to the general development of our nation and to continuously raising its level of civilization and well-being.

The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee also appeals to the entire population, to working people in towns and villages to grasp that ensuring normal demographic growth constitutes a great honor and a patriotic duty for each family and for all our people, who have always prided themselves on sound families with many children, whom they raised with love, thus ensuring the vitality, youth, and vigor of our entire nation. Today more than ever it is our duty to provide the country with many new generations who will contribute to the blossoming of our socialist nation and to the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania.

REPORTAGE ON SPILJAK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Interviewed Before Departure

AU131104 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Report on interview given by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Austrian radio reporter Friedrich Orter in Belgrade; date not given -- Spiljak remarks, contained within quotation marks, are recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into translation]

[Excerpts] Mika Spiljak sees Yugoslavia as having a role in three areas of world political events: in the struggle for peace; in the struggle for a new economic world system; and in implementing equal relations between states.

"We are worried about the arms race, the exacerbation of the international situation, the end of detente, and the end of contacts between the superpowers. We are worried about the debts of the developing countries which total \$800 billion."

Belgrade places Austria second in the ranking order of Yugoslavia's relations with its neighboring countries, right after Italy and before Hungary, Romania, and Greece. The Yugoslavs have problems with Bulgaria because of Sofia's nonrecognition of the Macedonian nation. Relations with Albania are seriously strained. The conflict over the autonomous province of Kosovo has not been solved. The nationalism of the Kosovo Albanians smolders in the Yugoslav multinational state. According to Spiljak's statement, the aim of his state visit to Austria is a deepening of bilateral relations, and also an open discussion of Yugoslavia's list of topics. As before, this list includes the problem of the Slovene and Croat minorities in Carinthia and Burgenland.

"We want Article 7 of the State Treaty to be implemented, nothing more. This is a topical problem. If this article is implemented, this issue will also disappear among us. It is not such a topic that we ought to place it at the center of attention." For Spiljak, the catcalls for the Austrian skiers at the Olympic games in Sarajevo are not evidence of additional new tensions. I believe that part of your press has exaggerated all this. This does not deserve such a large discussion."

However, Yugoslavia's difficult economic situation certainly deserves attention as a topic of the talks. Last December Austria granted the Yugoslavs a freely disposable credit totalling \$40 million, under the condition, however, that the Yugoslav side meet without delay its open commitments resulting from credits granted by suppliers. The trade balance between the two countries constitutes another important topic for discussion during the forthcoming state visit. Last year Yugoslav imports were only 50 percent compensated by Yugoslav exports. Belgrade is striving for a gradual increase in its exports and is seeking new markets in Austria. The Yugoslavs are considering long-term cooperation and are planning joint investments and activities in third markets. President Spiljak sums up his expectations for this visit to Austria as follows:

"We should not look for weak spots in our relations, but rather should stress those things that are positive for our development. We should place emphasis wherever it is possible to promote mutual relations."

Departs 13 March

LD130939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0903 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- This morning Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife left Belgrade to pay an official and friendly visit to neighboring Austria at the invitation of President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

President Spiljak is accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Vlado Klemencic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance.

Kirchschlaeger Greeted Spiljak

LD131207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived this morning on a 3-day official visit to Austria. At Schwechat Airport, President Spiljak and his entourage were greeted by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Federal Republic of Austria, and other high state and government officials.

The president of the SFRY Presidency was accorded high state honors. The talks between Kirchschlaeger and Spiljak begin this afternoon, and this evening the Austrian president will give a formal dinner in honor of the high-ranking Yugoslav guest.

Talks, Opening Agenda

LD131957 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is on an official visit today to Austria at the invitation of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The first round of Austrian-Yugoslav talks were held this afternoon. Radivoje Rebrenovic, Titograd radio and television journalist, has a more extensive report on this:

[Begin Rebrenovic recording] The theme is Yugoslav-Austrian relations. Along with this, there is the mutual assessment that these relations are now good, that they can continue to develop, and that at this point in time there are no insoluble obstacles in these relations. Particular attention in today's talks which are still in progress while we are reporting this, is being paid to balancing the Yugoslav-Austrian commodities exchange. At present, Yugoslavia, with its exports to Austria, barely covers 50 percent of its imports from that country. The reason for this, among other things, are high Austrian customs duties the failure to implement all the agreements on industrial cooperation, as well as the fact that this year some Austrian partners cancelled the imports of Yugoslav coal, with the explanation that it allegedly has a high sulphur content.

In addition to economic issues, the two presidents are also discussing the position of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria as well as our workers, of whom with their families there are about 140,000 in Austria, and some problems of border area traffic which have not yet been regulated. Lastly, the international situation, particularly the situation in Europe, is also a subject which the two presidents are discussing. Nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria have recently been cooperating closely at the conferences in Madrid and Stockholm. Both countries are exceptionally active in the international sphere and both see dialogue and better understanding as the way out of the crisis in which the world finds itself with the amassing of new weapons and increasingly dangerous confrontations.

The Austrian press, radio, and television are paying significant attention to the talks and meetings of the two delegations, which -- let us say this too -- are taking place in a friendly atmosphere. [end recording]

Kirchschlaeger Hosts Dinner

LD132328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2033 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Federal Republic of Austria, gave a formal dinner at the Hofburg tonight of Mika Spiljak, SFRY Presidency president. On the Yugoslav side, the dinner was also attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary of finance, and Milorad Pesic, Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna.

On the Austrian side, the dinner was attended by Dr Fred Sinowatz, the chancellor; Erwin Lanc, minister of foreign affairs; members of the government; the president of the parliament's National Council, Benya; numerous high-ranking parliamentary officials; Leopold Gratz, mayor of Vienna; Leopold Wagner, president of the Carinthian Provincial Government; Theodor Kery, president of the Burgenland Government; Norbert Linhart, Austrian ambassador in the SFRY; and many other figures from public life and business circles as well as high-ranking officials of the federal government and other state institutions.

At the dinner, toasts were made.

Spiljak Toast

LD132337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 13 Mar 84

["Mika Spiljak's Toast at Dinner in Vienna Tonight" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Replying to the toast [by Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger], Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, said, among other things, that the results of the long and successfully covered road in Yugoslav-Austrian relations eloquently speaks in favor of the policy of good-neighborliness and the opportunities which it offers.

"We rightly say today that they are good, stable, and comprehensive, but we also stress the lasting interest to develop them on a long-term basis on well tested foundations. We have open borders, a broad circulation of peoples, ideas, and achievements, and varied cooperation. As neighbors we also have broader favorable conditions for this cooperation: They are the significant spheres of border cooperation and of cultural, tourist, and economic cooperation as a whole. The economic structures and the industrial capacities of our two countries direct us toward increasingly modern forms of mutual linking up, toward higher and more long-term forms of cooperation, in which we shall both find benefits. I believe that the attention which we have both devoted to it this time will yield fresh initiatives for the more stable development of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation."

Mika Spiljak then said that in its relations with Austria and all other neighbors, Yugoslavia aspires to the broadest cooperation and to the advance of trust and understanding. "This stems from our national interests and our convictions as a non-aligned country. It is in this context that we also view the role of national minorities. The principles incorporated in the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia as a multinational community also inspire our concern for the Yugoslav people who live in neighboring countries.

"Our devotion to their free development is guided by the desire for them to increasingly become the factor of mutual linking up of countries. We also see the path leading to this, therefore, in continued dialogue between your government and the representatives of the Slovene and Croatian minorities living in Austria and in the full implementation of the provisions of Article 7 of the State Treaty," Spiljak said. He also said that an important place in mutual rapprochement and cooperation belongs to the many Yugoslavs temporarily working in Austria, to the significant tourist exchange in both directions, and to the lively communication of our peoples which is thus realized.

"In a nutshell, I believe that new incentives for the further promotion of cooperation will result from the climate of trust and understanding which we have built together," Mika Spiljak stressed.

Noting that the world political situation and international economic trends in the world were exceedingly exacerbated and that bloc aspirations for domination and for an expansion of influence are constant threats to the independence of countries, particularly of small ones, Mika Spiljak said that such tendencies intensify tension in the world and are conducive to the arms race and the general threat of war. This is testified by crisis hotbeds which stretch from the Middle East, Asia, and Africa to Central America, he said.

"However, parallel with this, the voice of peace and reason is increasingly heard in the world, and even in countries which are members of military-political groupings. The obligation of countries such as our two to act in the direction of normalization, establishment of a climate of trust through dialogue and agreement-reaching in resolving problems, is, therefore, all the greater," Mika Spiljak stressed.

"The situation in Europe also imposes the need for the forces of all countries to be directed toward the revival of dialogue which leads to agreement-reaching and to the resolution of pressing world problems," Mika Spiljak said and stressed that the contribution which Yugoslavia and Austria, two countries which are not members of any bloc, could make together with other nonaligned and neutral European countries, to the strengthening of trust and stability on our continent, could be precious in this respect.

At the end of his toast, Mika Spiljak said that we look with confidence to the continuation of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation in Stockholm, a conference which provides a significant opportunity to implement the goals contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

Summary of 1st Day Activities

LD132322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2124 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Vienna, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held official talks at the Republic's Presidency at the Hofburg Palace, [in Vienna] which encompassed bilateral issues and an exchange of views on international issues. On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance; Milorad Pesic, Yugoslav ambassador to Austria; and others. On the Austrian side the following officials participated: Erwin Lanc, minister of foreign affairs; Norbert Steger, vice chancellor and minister of commerce and industry; high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Norbert Linhart, Austrian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

In the talks on bilateral relations, it was emphasized with satisfaction that they were developing favorably. Our side pointed out several issues: the high trade deficit, the need for industrial cooperation, improvement of the status of minorities, the archives problem, the problems of our workers who are temporarily working in Austria, and others.

It was said that the Yugoslav trade deficit was untenable and that the expansion of commodity exchange should be discussed. It was stressed that our goods' access to the Austrian market should be facilitated.

Regarding the improvement in the status of minorities, Austrian President Kirchsclaeger stressed that the favorable climate in relations also contributed to the resolution of this issue. He was personally in favor of minorities obtaining an equal status.

It was also stressed that there are 80 Austrian firms that were interested in industrial cooperation with our enterprises. Regarding the archives, the Austrian side took the position that federal legislation was encountering obstacles with provincial governments and that, therefore, the documents requested [by the Yugoslav side] would best be photocopied. During their talks today, both sides expressed the view that fresh efforts should be made, in particular at the conference in Stockholm, in order to overcome the present situation. Satisfaction was emphasized over the successful cooperation by neutral and nonaligned countries, Austria and Yugoslavia in particular, and it was pointed out that small countries should ensure room for their statements and attitudes.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, printed out the seriousness of the crisis in Lebanon and the need to ensure the rights of the Palestinian people.

The Austrian president spoke about the Iranian-Iraq war, stressing that it had been established (a small number of wounded Iranians are being treated in Vienna) that chemical weapons had been used in the Persian Gulf war, but that it could not be proved that it was the Iraqi grenades that had caused the wounds.

In discussing East-West relations, both sides agreed on the need to continue the dialogue between the two superpowers and to reduce tension between them. In this context, Kirchsclaeger expressed the view that a relaxation between the East and West would come sooner than an improvement in the situation between North and South. He demonstrated particular interest in the Yugoslav attitude toward cooperation in the Balkans, stressing that this was a good way for a country to build stable relations with its neighbors.

Kirchsclaeger's assessment is also that the peak of exacerbation in international relations is "behind us" but that there is still a long way to go before there is a meaningful renewal of talks between the East and West. He confirmed that the talks' in Vienna between the two military-political blocs on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe would resume on Friday.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will have talks with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz tomorrow. A series of issues are expected to be discussed in more concrete terms on that occasion. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who had talks and lunched today with Minister Lanc will also continue talks with Lanc. There should also be talks tomorrow between Vlado Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, and Vice Chancellor Steger and Minister of Finance Salcher.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON SANMARINESE DELEGATION VISIT

LD031455 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint communique was published in Belgrade and San Marino today on the talks between Captains Regent Renzo Renzi and Germano de Biagi, and Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and other Yugoslav officials.

The communique emphasizes, among other things, that the talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and that views were exchanged on bilateral relations and the current international situation. It is stated with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation of Yugoslavia and San Marino are favorably developing. The joint document also stresses that both countries are prepared to continue actively supporting efforts to guarantee world peace.

"Both sides expressed the conviction -- the communique says -- that real and lasting solutions to all open issues in international relations can only be found through peaceful means, through negotiations, and consistent respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, based on the principles contained in the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and other documents of the international community."

Deep concern is expressed for world peace because of the continual deterioration of international political and economic relations, and the worsening of existing, and the outbreak of new, crises. The need to urgently overcome the increasingly sharp confrontation of the great powers or blocs, which has culminated in the deployment of new missiles in Europe, is stressed. The joint communique notes the responsibility and duties of all European countries, together with the great powers, to take the appropriate steps in order to revise detente. The great importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is underlined. The significance of the policy of nonalignment as an influential factor in international relations is also emphasized. The captains-regent invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit the Republic of San Marino. The invitation was accepted, and the date of the visit will be arranged later.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH BELGIANS

LD081624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Belgian communique was simultaneously published in Belgrade and Brussels today, in which it is stressed that the talks between Lazar Mojsov and Leo Tindemans took place in a cordial and constructive atmosphere. The two ministers conducted a detailed exchange of views on bilateral relations and on the most topical international issues. Satisfaction was expressed on this occasion with the favorable development of relations between the two countries.

The ministers underlined the importance of the balanced development of economic and trade relations through an increase in exchange and the utilization of new forms of economic cooperation, and above all through joint investment and cooperation on third markets. Hope was also expressed that the forthcoming visit by a delegation of Belgian businessmen to Yugoslavia will make a contribution to this development. It was assessed with satisfaction that the development of relations in cultural-educational and scientific-technical areas is also positive, and the importance of deepening and expanding these relations was also underlined.

Attention was also paid to questions relating to the residence and work of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in Belgium and satisfaction was expressed with cooperation in this domain.

The joint communique also states that there was a discussion of the forms of terrorism and activities aimed against Yugoslavia's territorial integrity. The Belgian side repeated its determination to prevent a renewal of terrorist actions and other forms of anti-Yugoslav activity.

A comprehensive exchange of views was conducted on the current international situation. The two ministers devoted particular attention to topical issues, such as questions of European security and cooperation, the development of certain crisis situations, the activity of the nonaligned countries and problems of North-South relations. Concern was expressed at the tension created in recent years which encourages the arms race and poses a threat to the security of many countries and regions in the world. In this context, emphasis was placed on the importance that the two countries attach to the outcome of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe taking place in Stockholm, the improvement of the general climate in Europe, and the renewal of the process of negotiations and cooperation on the European Continent and in the world.

Examining current crisis areas in the world, particularly in the Middle East, the Gulf region, Africa, Central America, and Southeast Asia, the two ministers came out firmly in favor of political solutions to the conflicts in keeping with the principle of the UN Charter as the only acceptable way of overcoming conflicts and crises.

In conclusion, the joint communique states: "The two ministers devoted full attention to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement in efforts to overcome the present international political and economic crises. The Belgian side reaffirmed its high esteem for the policy of nonalignment and the activities of the nonaligned countries, as an independent international factor, in resolving world problems."

SWISS OFFICIAL ON MUTUAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD121314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1128 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Bern, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between Western creditors -- the International Monetary Fund and World Bank -- and the Government of Yugoslavia, within the "Bern Arrangement" on a package of short-term and long-term financial and commodity credits for Yugoslavia, was successful and yielded positive results.

This assessment has been set forth by State Secretary in the Swiss Ministry of External Affairs Raymond Probst who noted that such opinion finds confirmation in Yugoslavia's successes in export expansion and economic stabilization in general. Probst said he was confident that cooperation under the "Bern Arrangement" would successfully continue this year. He pointed out that Switzerland and Yugoslavia have "very good and friendly relations, and develop fruitful cooperation which is being constantly advanced in the political and economic fields." Probst's assessment has been confirmed by Swiss State Secretary for International Economic Relations Cornelio Sommaruga who said that "the current trends in bilateral trade favour Yugoslav economic stabilisation measures."

Last year Yugoslav exports to Switzerland increased by 41 percent and reached 200 million Swiss francs. Over the same period Swiss export to Yugoslavia decreased by 3.5 percent and totalled 422 million francs.

ATTENDANCE AT PRESIDENCY SESSIONS TELEVISED

7 March Session

AU131321 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 7 March carries a 50-second film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on 7 March which discussed negotiations of the Federal Executive Council with the IMF mission. Several pan, group, and single shots show that the following attended the session sitting clockwise at the usual circular table: Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Vidoje Zarkovic; Fadilj Hodza; Mika Spiljak; and Muhamed Berberovic, secretary of the SFRY Presidency; pan shots do not allow for the seats of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Petar Stambolic, all of whom also attended the session, to be located.

8 March Session

AU131619 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 8 March carries a 1-minute film clip on the session of the SFRY Presidency on 8 March chaired by Mika Spiljak, which discussed recent international meetings of Yugoslav leaders, that is, Mika Spiljak's meetings in Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Vidoje Zarkovic's visit to the USSR, the visit of the San Marino regents to the SFRY, and the coming visit of Mika Spiljak to Austria. Several single and group shots and shots of sections of the doughnut-shaped table show that the following attended the session: Mika Spiljak, Petar Stambolic, Radovan Vlackovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Sergej Kraigher, Muhamed Berberovic, Lazar Mojsov, Fadilj Hodza, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Vojo Srzentic, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, and five unidentified men. Several empty seats were evident on the film clip.

GASI VIEWS KOSOVO ECONOMIC, NATIONALITY ISSUES

LD131942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- Nebi Gasi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, speaking today at the Serbian assembly's delegate session on topical issues of the economic and political situation in the Province of Kosovo, stressed that all the tasks were directed, above all, at increasing production and the productivity of labor and income. He added that the province's economy was still considerably burdened by credits. A special problem are obligations toward other countries that have fallen due and which amount to [figure indistinct]; which the province, he said, will not be able to repay without broader solidarity by the entire Yugoslav community.

Pointing out that to date the Province of Kosovo had enjoyed in its overall development the relevant support and assistance of the entire Yugoslav community in the direction of reducing differences in the development level, Nebi Gasi said that these differences were still fairly pronounced and that considerable joint efforts, concrete measures of support, and assistance for the province were still needed.

Nebi Gasi devoted most of his speech to the results achieved in overcoming and eliminating the consequences brought about by the counterrevolutionary events in 1981. In his assessment, what is involved are significant results and the influence of the LC in the ranks of the working people and citizens, which is strengthening day by day.

In the ideological sphere, as well, the Kosovo LC has developed significant activity, the results of which are particularly reflected in the increasing explanations of the actual background and content of nationalistic and irredentist activity, and of the most reactionary enemy slogans, such as "Kosovo Republic" and "Ethnically pure Kosovo." Without exaggerating these results, Gasi said, even more work should be done in this sphere. The real assessment, however, remains that significant steps have been made in the sphere of enlightening peoples who are increasingly aware of the danger and historical threat that Albanian nationalism and irredentism represent.

What also had and has a certain negative influence, Gasi said, is the constant anti-Yugoslav activity of the leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania which continues to support and incite the activity of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia populated by Albanians.

Regarding the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and halting this process -- in which certain positive results have been achieved -- Gasi said that this process would be halted all the more speedily if, in addition to other actions and measures, other problems and contradictions of economic development, particularly employment, were to be resolved more quickly at the same time.

The greatest commitment is necessary in environments where resistance to the action by the LC and other organized socialist forces has been at its strongest, because, Gasi added, the struggle is more difficult in environments where the process of indoctrination has been more protracted and more unhindered. Some individuals, Gasi said, increasingly identify and present the present action of the LC against Albanian nationalism and irredentism as a settling of accounts with all Albanians. The LC action is also made difficult by forces who sow mistrust towards the Albanian nationality; in particular, towards the young people and intelligentsia as a whole, forces which call for chauvinist revanchism against all Albanians by reviving the thesis that "every educated Albanian is a current and potential enemy."

Speaking about public information in the province, Gasi said that some individuals continued to be more preoccupied with various articles about Kosovo than with their own efforts aimed at further positive changes in the political security situation and in the general climate in Kosovo. Some articles in Gasi's view, incite an anti-Albanian and an anti-Kosovo mood as a whole because some forces offer, consciously or not, one nationalism as the platform for the struggle against another.

KOSOVO SAWP ON CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH ALBANIA

AU132044 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Yugoslavia is carrying out increasingly fruitful cultural, educational, scientific, and technical cooperation with 86 countries throughout the world. In the framework of our general cooperation with foreign countries, Kosovo is occupying an increasingly more visible place. This was stated today at a meeting of the commission for foreign policy issues and international cooperation of the Kosovo SAWP Conference. The analysis of Kosovo's cooperation with the world in the framework of the general Yugoslav cooperation shows increasingly greater progress in this cooperation. Thus, beginning on 1 April, a provincial institute for cultural, educational, scientific, and technical cooperation with foreign countries will begin work.

Fruitful cooperation is planned this year. The meeting especially discussed cooperation with neighboring countries. As was stated, many new cooperation programs were signed with Greece, Bulgaria, and Italy. Protocols of cooperation with Romania and Albania are also in the process of consideration. After 2 years of silence over Yugoslavia's proposal that cooperation should be carried out on the level of the two countries and not only with Kosovo, Albania, in the course of the month [as heard], Tirana sources reported [on 3 February], offered through its embassy in Belgrade its own draft program for cooperation for 1984-1985.

SLOVENIA SAWP DISCUSSES LONG-TERM CREDITS

LD131553 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- The representative of the republican executive Committee today informed the members of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia of the course of talks on the acquisition of new medium- and long-term credits this year.

It was stated at the session that last year industrial production in the country increased by 1.3 percent and the export of goods to areas with convertible foreign exchange by 13 percent, while the deficit in the trade exchange with these areas decreased by 49 percent. This created more favorable conditions for successful continuation of export activities, as well as for the gradual reduction of indebtedness.

It was pointed out at the session that in order to continue these trends, it is necessary to take new credits this year that will be based on the same conditions and sources as last year. The governments of a number of countries, commercial banks, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development last year agreed in principle to the granting of credits, but the conclusion of agreements depended on the prior agreement between our country and the IMF which was reached.

The key questions on which it was necessary to reach agreement with the IMF referred to the policy of prices, the policy governing the exchange of dinar, the functioning of the foreign exchange market, and the real rate of interest. Both sides reached agreement on all these questions, as well as on other measures of current and development policy in individual fields.

On the basis of agreed conditions with the IMF -- and if the talks with other creditors are successful -- our country will get new credits that will enable it to settle the agreed part of the credit liabilities from previous years and ensure conditions for lower indebtedness and, especially, for increased production and export to markets with convertible foreign exchange. According to Joze Knez, vice-president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, this will improve the possibilities for production, exports, and employment this year.

Toward the end of this week, the delegates of all three chambers of the republican assembly will consider and express their views on the report on talks with the IMF, as well as on the financial agreement.

COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION MEETS

LD131404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Secretariat of Information, yesterday's meeting of the Federal Executive Council Commission on the Implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program (chaired by Milka Planinc) considered several proposed measures to revive production, lower the burdens on the economy, and settle the situation regarding prices, the market, and goods reserves.

The meeting was attended by the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils. It was pointed out that the aim of these measures is to make possible a gradual and selective liberalization of prices and prevent this liberalization from provoking uncontrolled inflation.

The meeting expressed support for the proposed measures' basic directions, which should make new growth in production and exports possible. The more efficacious use of foreign goods credits should help to achieve this by permitting a better supply of necessary raw materials and reproduction materials to industry. Some of the proposed measures also aim at ensuring a more regular supply of all aspects of energy to production with maximum possible production of electric power and stimulation of greater coal output. Measures to stimulate the purchase of artificial fertilizers and the protection of plants should contribute towards realizing the planned structure of areas during the forthcoming spring sowing, without which the need to import some basic agricultural products will continue to grow.

Measures to create conditions for the social agreement on the foreign exchange needed for priority imports of raw materials and products necessary for regular supply to the domestic market, especially as regards medicines and some consumer products, to function more efficaciously were proposed. In order to improve the use of capacities in the petrochemical industry measures have already been taken that envisage the obligation of the organizations dealing in the production of oil and oil derivatives to make 10.3 per cent of their total processing of oil primary petrol for the market.

The proposed measures to settle the relations concerning the market and prices, including several proposed decisions that would come into effect once the decision of the freezing of prices is lifted were discussed. Several suggestions were also made regarding the work on the draft law on the social control of prices, the aim of which is to reform relations in the field of prices and the way decisions are made on prices in order to create conditions in which associated labor can take greater responsibility for forming prices and implementing the determined price policy.

At its next meeting, which is planned for 19 March, the commission will consider several proposed measures to help the financial consolidation of the economy and banks and remove the causes of dinar illiquidity.

CHANGES TO CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS LAW PROPOSED

LD121527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- A proposal to adopt a bill amending and adding to the law on criminal proceedings will be presented soon to delegates in the Yugoslav Assembly. The Federal Executive Council today submitted the text of this bill to the SFRY Assembly with the assurance that it does not alter the basic principles upon which the existing criminal proceedings law is based.

The most important consequence ensuing if the proposed amendments are adopted consists in the regulation enabling SFRY citizens convicted abroad to serve their sentence in our country. It is considered that such a solution will have a very positive effect on the rehabilitation of convicted persons, because in the country in which the sentence is served, a convicted foreigner usually has difficulties due to ignorance of the language and rights of that country, as well as distance from relatives. All this makes it more difficult for him to serve the sentence and hampers his rehabilitation and renewed entry into society after serving his sentence. It must be remembered that because of differing systems and conditions during the serving of sentences, humane considerations also favor such a solution.

Other amendments and additions to the criminal proceedings law should generally ensure greater efficiency in criminal proceedings. It is considered that the proposed widening of the powers and responsibility of the investigating judge and the increased discipline by the parties involved and other subjects in the criminal proceedings, as well as elimination of unclear points and vacuums in certain articles of the law, will contribute to making criminal proceedings more efficient, and will thereby improve the position of citizens facing the courts. It is also envisaged that this will be furthered by amendments which make it possible to more clearly define the position and rights of the injured party in criminal proceedings, and to coordinate fines with the real economic strength of the dinar and with practical requirements.

The existing criminal proceedings law came into force on 1 July 1977. According to this law, no one can be considered guilty of a crime until this has been ratified by an effective judgement, and the accused must be informed at the first interrogation of the crime of which he is charged and of the grounds for the accusation. He must also be allowed to give an explanation of all the facts and evidence brought against him and to put forward those facts which are in his favor. The law forbids the extortion of confessions or of any other statements, and gives the right to defense, rehabilitation, and recompense for harm caused by unjustified conviction or unfounded deprivation of freedom. The law also enables a choice of language to be used in the proceedings, bans the abuse of procedural rights, and advocates the principles of material truth, the principle of freedom of conviction in evaluating evidence about the facts, the charge principle, and the principle of legality in criminal proceedings.

KOSOVO COURT REDUCES SENTENCE FOR HOSTILE ACTS

AU121637 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 84 p 7

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 9 Mar -- The District Court Bench of Five Judges chaired by Mahmud Haljimi has sentenced Imer Haljimi, 39, from Donje Prekaze to a prison sentence of 2 years and 6 months. On 18 May 1983 the same judge sentenced this teacher, a graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy, to 7 years imprisonment for hostile propaganda and for threatening the SFRY social system.

Following the appeal of the sentenced man, the Supreme Court of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo annulled the sentence passed by the court and returned the case to the same court because of a vital violation of the Criminal Code. At the lengthy hearing it could not be proved that Haljimi had participated in demonstrations, that he distributed hostile materials, and that he shouted words of hostile contents. However, it was proven that in his house in Donje Prekaze he kept several recorded cassettes, newspapers, and other materials with hostile contents which he procured from the Western countries, and for this reason the court sentenced him on the basis of the Article 134, Section 4 of the Criminal Code to a prison term of 2 and 1/2 years.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN SOMALIA -- A Yugoslav economic delegation yesterday concluded a 3-day visit to Somalia during which it discussed the advancement of economic cooperation. Opportunities were noted for production cooperation in food industry and agriculture and for sales of Yugoslav agricultural and other equipment in Somalia. [Summary]
[Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Mar 84 p 7 AU]